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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, A then the full grain in the ear"

Just nowhere else to go

The Monitor's view

Hope for U.S. schools

As another year of school desegregation begins in the United States, successful carrying out of the law depends upon citizen support, media responsibility, and — above all — public and private leadership. Even with all the recent deficiencies in these respects, desegregation has proceeded much better than suggested by the headlines and TV images of

Now Dallas has gotten off to a positive. penceful start with strong official support for a new court-ordered desegregation plan involving both mandatory and voluntary busing. Superintendent Noian Estes himself drove one of the buses in one of those small but symbolic acts that constructively contrast with neutral or negative attitudes of school and community leaders in some other places.

Leadership is the crucial element in making desegregation work, according to a 10-month study by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The new school year provides an opportunity for strong leadership to come forward in such cities as Boston and Louisville, where it has been conspicuously insufficient.

Again it must be noted, especially for readers and viewers remote from these cities, that the highly publicized difficulties of desegregation, much as they have to be dealt with, are not the whole story. The Commission on Civil Rights does cite such Boston problems as lack of public and private support for implementing the law, "equivocal public statements" by Mayor Kevin White and President Ford, minimal compliance or outright resistance by the school committee, and "sensationalized reporttig" of violent episodes. But then the commis-son indigitative comments and individual schools which desegregated did so "without

As for Louisville, the commission finds failures of leadership among elected county officlais, the school board, and the Chamber of Commerce. It notes that some businesses turned away from support of the court-ordered desegregation plan in fear of retaliation from . opponents of it. Nevertheless the commission found that students generally responded posi-tively to desegregation and that it proceeded with "minimal difficulty."

The commission gives credit to well-developed human relations programs within schools to facilitate the process. It is in such preparations, including their extension to the community on the basis of accurate information, that a prime means for smoothing desegregation lies. Now that a federal appeals court has upheld Louisville's plan, we hope it will go forward with full cooperation at all levels.

gathering in Algiers in 1978. For instance, the nference adopted a strident resolution de-No one is enthusiastic about court-ordered ploring what it termed "Imperialist (i.e., Amerbusing as such. Where it has become necessary ican) aggression" in Korea, yet a dozen or so through failure to achieve desegregation by states for the first time stood up and regisother means, it should be administered fairly. tered their objections. In a departure from the Ordinarily protest on this score comes mainly usual practice, such moderates as Zaire, Infrom whites, but as the first schools opened donesia, Malaysia, and Singapore had more this week, there was some black protest in chance to voice their feelings than was the Dallas – and, in Alexandria, Louisiana, a black case at Algiers three years ago. boycott expressed dissatisfaction over a plan Credit for this no doubt goes to Mrs. Siri- concern with acute economic problems, the

The aligned nonaligned

ical rhetoric at the recent conference of nona-

ligned nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka. As the

nonaligned club has grown in membership

(now some 85 nations representing two-thirds

of the world's population) so has the array of

pet political causes. This year those ranged

from support for the independence of Puerto

Rico and black rule in Rhodesia and South Af-

pation of East Timor and of Israel as an ag-

However, some aspects of the Colombo

meeling seemed to be less partisan than at the

gressor in the Middle East.

is not clear, for the conference has no direct

links with the international forums in which

tions want to get anywhere with the industrial

constitution of reacher the second se

shifts It seemed only a short while ago that a world was cautiously expectant of progress ward a final settlement of the Middle & problem. Yet, once again, the equation forces in the Middle East has shifted creat situation fraught with uncertainty, Leba lies in shambles and may end up a permanently divided country. The Palesinians veakened and demoralized. The And poin

Middle East

the balance

Monday, August 30

are in a state of disarray, without a see ! direction or purpose. Israel alone has strengthened is posite hese past months. Watching appreciation Syria brings its Palestinian client in Leton heel, it is busy building up its own interin southern Lebanon by supplying many and jobs to the Lebanese Christian is rale has also been enhanced by three! Israell raid on Entebbe, which detail

The status quo, in short, suits back fine In many ways the mood today is remissed of that before the October war of Ma Tha too, it looked as if things could go on a definitely, as if Arab disunity precluded and break of hostilities. Yet that complaints rudely shattered — a fact that should be called by the West if there is any lacks

proved that Israeli military capacitar

loday to be folled into a false peace. Obviously little can be done to reside diplomatic momentum until the situations. itself out in Lebanon and on the America mestic political scene. But the new attal: tration in Washington will have to conforb... Mideast question as an early priority and is not too soon for the presidential costs. to be thinking out fresh approaches. I've t

portunt that the United States maintain 1. lic stance of determination to move forwards As expected, there was a heavy dose of polit- years toward a primary focus on economics rather than politics. She rightly perceives that ians will do next. At the moment they are bit political discussions tend to be divisive and state of exhaustion. As in 1970 when they say confrontational and that if the nonaligned naousted from Jordan, they have been deal as

powers they must bear in on the economic is-This, of course, is where the conference did do put themselves together again, it will focus - and align itself. Despite the inevitable rica to condemnation of Indonesia for its occuborne in on the West that a permanent the solution can be found only in the established of some kind of Palestinian entity in the Re nonaligned are united, or at least uniting, in their determination to work out a "new eco- Bank.

nomic order" with the rich nations of the world. As they would up their gathering they turn their backs on the Ralgetinians, in the rick of inviting an even greater production. called for such programs as the establishment of a commercial bank for the "third world," a Jordan. Moreover, with Palestiffass more. new reserve currency, and producers' associations to obtain better prices for their raw materials.

What will flow from this in practical terms lenge to conservative route will be driven to press for a lastley so

North-South talks take place. But, by empha-And, if these pressures are not en sizing to greater extent than ever before their Russians are certain to keep the Pale question alivo.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

_ne promp 1

Carter: a vigorous campaign

Carter appeals to yearning for goodness and decency

By John Dillin

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warm Springs, Georgia Jimmy Carter's final drive for the presidency against Gerald R. Ford will test the depth of America's lost faith in its government and leaders. The Democratic nominee, invoking the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, launched his fall campaign in this Georgia retreat made famous by the for-

Ahead by 15 points in the polis, Mr. Carter begins with a lead that looks almost unsurmountable. His party is reasonably united. And big labor, party leaders, and the South ap-

Mr. Carter now moves quickly to protect that unity.

Mr. Carter, his family, and his running mate, Scn. Walter F. Mondale, campaigned in 107 cities in 38 states in last week alone — and this week's schedule will be just as for-James Rousevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., sons of

the former President, were both at the "Little White House" in Warm Springs to launch the Carter effort. Mr. Carter told a crowd of several thousand Georgians

that the record of President Roosevoll was in sharp contrast to that of Republican presidents, whom he charged with being insensitive to human needs. His harshest words were on the economy. President Ford's record of nearly 8 percent unemployment and over 8

percent inflation, he charged, stands in pathetic contrast to the records of such Democratic presidents as Truman, Forty-four years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt ran for the presidency, America faced a spiritual crisis, Mr. Carter

noted. That crisis was economic. Today (he said) the crisis is one of morals and leadership. His fall campaign will play upon this disillusionment, this

crisis of spirit - as he defines it - which he promises to cure by making government as loving, as good, as decent as the American people.

with Viking tools?

Mar's dirt analyzer can help identify poison on earth.

have application in the automotive field.

nology" into everyday goods economically.

quake predictions,

involvéd in this process.

By David F. Salisbury

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In only a low instances, however, is this spin-off immediate or direct.

*Please turn to Page 14

What on earth

can we do

★Please turn to Page 14



Will Australia fire the Queen?

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Is Australia going to become a republic? The answer appears to be "not just yet" -but, on the other hand, there are many Australians who think it inevitable that a break with the British crown will follow weakening ties in The two Viking space craft were not developed and launched for Mars the areas of trade and defense and in the ethnic makeup of the population here.

in order to timake a better frying pan."

Wistern and the cardware and experience gained by those working on the viring project dose nave earthly applications. For the angular series of minituarized Viking soil detector for use on earth in tribule process. t stalingated year after Prime Minister Gough Whillam and his Labor Party government were dismissed by the Queen's representative, quently rejected by the votors in favor of now-Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and a Liberat-• Valve design and seals that hold up for long space flights likely to Country Party government, the argument still • Tiny seismomoter with its related computer could help in earthrages back and forth between supporters of the vice-regal decision and its opponents. The nowspapers and other periodicals are devoling And for such spin-off examples there are hundreds of technical ad-vances and innovations which either have no applications, are exorbitantly expensive, or never get to the people who have a use for ject. And Sir John Kerr continues to be the cause of demonstrations here that are often

them.
In the early 1960s, when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) started its technology utilization program, its officials made extravegant claims about space spin-offs. This drew congressional criticism. The effort lost much of its predibility. And many in aerospace and NASA itself class these efforts as inoffective.

Part of the problem is that technological innovation is a difficult and poorly understood process, even according to those who study it. They feel the matter has not figured out how best to translate its "high technological" into the Queen" as the indicate has poorly independent of the problem. ology" into everyday goods economically.

The case of Viking demonstrates some of the promise and problems written buttom, The Whitlam government also.

Please turn to Page 14.

African shuttle for Kissinger

Tanzanian asks him to act as southern Africa broker

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tanzania's invitation to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to begin shuttle diplomacy between black and white African states means that the Secretary will apply negotiating techniques honed in the Middle East to one of the world's most colorful, explosive, and potentially tragic hot spots - southern Africa.

The prospects are not encouraging. But the alternative, as Dr. Kissinger's negotiating partner, South African Prime Minister John Vorster, once said, is "too ghastly to contemplate." Failure to achieve a peaceful soltlement in southern Africa would mean increasing violence between black and white and the probable intervention of the Soviet Union and/or other Communist countries on the side of the blacks. This would lead to perplexing, even heartrending dilemmas for the West.

Already the acid tang of toar gas hangs heavy over streets in Cape Town's pleasant white city center, while riots by black and Colored (mixed race) youths spread to other South African towns and suburbs.

The summit of five black presidents in Dar es Salaam has broken up without achieving one of its main purposes - uniting the quarreling black factions in Rhodesia confronting the minority white regime led by Prime Minister Ian Smith. The only point on which there was apparent agreement was "to further intensify the armed struggle in Zimbabwe – as Africans call Rhodesia.

Mr. Vorster, who used the word "progress" to describe his weekend talks in Zurich with Dr. Kissinger, is back in his own country. There he has begun a heetic round of speeches and private discussions aimed at securing consensus within his deeply conservative National Party. which has ruled South Africa on a basis of apartheid (racial segregation) and white supremacy continuously for most of the years since

If the Kissinger mediatory effort is to succeed, Mr. Vorster has a threefold task, which so far he will not acknowledge publicly and to which the degree of his commitment remains uncertain:

1. He must convince Mr. Smith that his obstinate stand for continued white rule in Rhodesia is no longer acceptable to South Africa and that the only alternative to a destructive guerrilla war is acceptance of a rapid transition to black majority rule.

2. He must give desolate Namibia (South-West Africa), rich in uranium and diamonds, independence as quickly as possible, on a multiracial basis. He has already conceded the principle of independence. But he must now give it substance by including SWAPO, the country's armed resistance movement, in future negotiations.

3. He will have to show some movement away from his government's repressive domestic policy of apartheid, which has caused and is causing such tragic upheavals, especially among young blacks.

★Please turn to Page 14



Alternatives tough negotialing or cruel consequences



Conservative,

liberal camps

If you've seen ern, "The Outh doubtelessly bee man's feisty pa grandma strugg as much braver who helps her. It is a dema

seizer it by the imssion with t copies one of t picture whose into meaningles Miss Truein

surprise, how achieved star tress has bet cades. She is performers V dum, their pr ents the bas wairling car

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A couple edged clos She played edy callet Yust, whit at the Ca. went wro tributed bi iis wherer of Cannes Trueman'

speaking of shooti her suppi be a sti "It ge continu limited

couldn that ki wink! ! You I haii

Highlights



WEAK BUT POWERFUL: In Japan's coming election, Prime Minister Takeo Miki can't match his opponents for money or big-husiness connections. But in a political judo act, he is using his rivals' weight to keep them off-balance. Page 15

UNDERCOVER RADIOS. Despite the threat of severe punishment, Soviet citizens persist in operating illegal radio transmitters. "Hundreds of radio hooligans" have been arrested but broadcasting continues. Page 4

COSTLIEST FILM IN THE MAKING. Superstars and supermoney have descended on the small Dutch town of Deventer where "A Bridge Too Far" is being filmed. No expense is being spared to turn Deventer into a stageset Arnhem and to turn the clock back to World War II at the time of the paratroop landing. Page 24

FEWER WEAPONS IN THE WORLD? If hints coming from Moscow can be depended on, the Soviet Union is willing to come to an agreement with the U.S. - probably in October - on a 10 percent cutback in offensive weapons. Page 6

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EDUCATION

FINANCIAL

ENVIRONMENT

HOME FORUM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRANSLATIONS ...

FOCUS

Tennis, Comrade?

By David K. Willis

"Pycinadisats - nul!" called the player -(fifteen - love). Both ends of the asphalt court sloped down toward the net, which sagged in a small valley in the center. Wafer left on the court was brushed away smartly with a switch of leaves plucked from the nearest tree. Balls were well-

And on the adjoining court, a man with an Alexander Solzhenitsyn-like full beard, balding head, and strong physique played firmly, his green sneakers edged in yellow, the frame of his racquet colored turquoise. and his attire consisting entirely of a pair of white bathing trunks.

This was tennis, Soviet-style, on a recent weekend morning in Tennisny Gorodok, or Tennis Town, in Moscow's Lenin Stadium sports complex

Within sight of the huge yellow stadium, which will be the focal point of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games, the courts filled by 8:30 a.m. In our section were six courts in a row: We wanted to play on regular clay courts, but the rain had made them too soggy, according to the women at the con-

The weather was warm, and many men players dispensed with shirts. That morning, at least, the play was mostly from the

Tennis, once a symbol of noncommunist luxury, is increasingly popular here in Moscow, and in other Soviet cities, although actual numbers are small for a land of 250 million and tennis equipment is reported to be in short supply.

And with only an infinitesimal number of indoor courts (estimates range from a figure of 90 given by the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta to "over 100" according to Vladimir Golenko, general secretary of the Soviet Tennis Federation) the average Russian finds it virtually impossible to play at all during the long winters.

An article in Literaturnaya Gazeta earlier this year said 120,000 tennis balls were produced a month, but called the output inadequate for what it said were 40,000 registered players throughout the nation and housands more not affiliated with schools or trade unions.

The article, written by tennis enthusiast Oleg Antonov (a leading aircraft designer). added that natural gut for racquet strings was almost impossible to buy. A single factory turned out synthetic strings, but Mr. Antonov dismissed them as sultable only for toy racquets.

He estimated that the Soviet Union had only 2,237 outdoor courts. (Mr. Golenko puts the figure at about 2,500.) Mr. Antonov also said the country had only 300 tennis coaches



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTO

and just one full-time training college for coaches (in Moscow, where the game is popular among the intellectual elite).

Nonetheless, enthusiasm is high among players and fans, 12,000 of whom packed the Lenin Sports Palace last March to watch two nights of matches between a visiting American team (including Billie Jean King) and Soviet stars. The imported court w laid over an ice hockey rink.

And youngsters who are keen of a game can try to follow the footsteps of the Morozova and Alexander Metreveli 🛦 😘 state-run programs.

Meanwhile, back on the Lenin Stadton courts, with the Moscow River nearby and traffic whirring by overhead along Komsomolsky Prospect, the play was steady, the sun warm, and the score "treedtsats pyetnadtsats" (thirty-fifteen).

GRÈECE " Aegean

Paris: the bad news could be no news

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris The Parisian press is in deep trouble. Newspapers are disappearing and of those that remain, all but one — the prestigious afternoon daily, Le Monde – are losing readers or running heavy deficits, usually both at once. From 39 dailies in 1939, the number has fallen to less than 10 in this traditionally literary city - and at least 4 of these 10 are in im-

mediate financial difficulty. The most dramatic case, and one which has caused an outburst of protest during the past month, is that of the popular style France-Soir, once France's most widely read newspaper.

With the advent of television, fewer and fewer young people are reading newspapers. France-Soir's regular circulation has dropped by more than half since 1958, and now hovers

With a \$4 million yearly deficit, the newspaper was finally sold in July, and the result has been a political dispute, a 10-day strike by France-Soir's journalists, and a street demonstration by several hundred other journalists marching in sympathy.

the eyes of the journalists, the villain of

"But there is a difference," watch Paul Parisot, the editor who heads france soir's ipurnations unlike and who led the highest Other publishers, such as Axel Springer in West Germany, founded have agreement. Herself. wess Germany, founded newspapers. Hersant buys them. Mr. Hersant controls more than 30 grovincial dailles, magazines, and specialized publications; owns six-special printing plants, and makes no secret of his belief that newspapers are businesses the say other. It has a slower to confid France-Soir, the journalists argue, one Franch newspaper cades in six will be informed by a Hersant owned papers.

reader in six will be informed by a Hersant owned paper.

One year agoings: Hersant bought the alling laterages, Farth's latgest and most infinential motiving reweller. He launched an agressive cost outling program, including staff cuts, which lournalists at France-Solr believe have emissionalists of France-Solr was sold, it was not Mr. Hersant who bought it this summer.

was not Mr. Hersant who bought it But less than one month later the journalists learned the new publisher had quietly agreed to sell half the stock in his publishing business to Mr.



Wall posters, Coltainville, France; one source of news will surely never all

Hersant, who journalists argue will soon con-More important, says strike leader Paul

the place is right-wing member of Parliament, dating from 1944 and frequently circumvented, and newspaper magnate Robert Hersant, who prohibits in principle one man from owning is being called a French Hearst. then took their case to court. A French law, control. prohibits in principle one man from owning ments, argued that his purchases have saved In the United States it is not unheard of that

one publisher controls both a city's largest both the strike and the political interpretation of its leaders.

Cant minority of journalists agree, and one publisher controls both the strike and the political interpretation of its leaders.

Parts joirnalists are not anxious to imitate The communist led printers union also to the printers and destroy the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers and destroy the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate the communist led printers are not anxious to imitate

go one step further.

chief investigative reporter, Roger Colombani, sisted automatic printing techniques.

"freedom of the press and freedom of journa.

Listic action are infinitely more restricted than from the choice is not that between concentrain your country. An affair like Watergate, for argue the choice is not just between concentrate of his own livestigations, Mr. Colombani and further financial weakening of papers charges, have never been published.

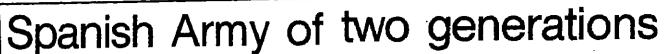
trol the newspaper.

They angrily charge the deal was prepared Hersant's group, France-Soir would lose will exert no editorial control over France-lieves that, in an effort to streamline publication. tion, Mr. Hersant will eventually begin elia France Soir's journalists went on strike, and nating and consolidating newscool strike in

competition by saving newspapers. A significant

that in the French capital, however, and they sisted the strike, fearing it would desired the newspaper. The printers have finally agreed to "Here in France," argues France-Soir's talk to Mr. Hersant about installing long to

For many of France-Soir's journalists, Mr. With individual initiative, modern printing. Hersant symbolizes that political problem. As and a revamping of government's subsidy pro-a young man he sympathized with the German gram. Mr. Parisot believes the Paris press can occupation of France Mr. Colombani says he offer readers higher quality reporting and has evidence Mr. Hersant, still a secretive more explanation than they get from teleman, is supported by conservative members of vision. He says a more independent (and less the current French Government, which faces a conservative) group of investors is prepared to serious threat from the Socialist-Communist, buy France-Soir, but first the courts would allence in parliamentary elections scheduled have to reject Mr. Hersant, which would be an





By John Forbes, staff cartographic

Whose oil? Whose bases?

UN to hear Greek-**Turkish** dispute

By Sam Cohen Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey will meet in New York later this month to start a dialogue on their dispute over oil prospecting rights in the Aegean Sea. Bilateral talks between the two NATO neighbors were called for in a recent resolution by the UN Security Council, which discussed the dispute at Greece's request.

Diplomatic contracts between Athens and Ankara led to an agreement to hold the talks at the foreign ministers' level, informed sources here said. The two foreign ministers -Insan Sabri Caglayangil of Turkey and Dimitrios Bitsios of Greece - will be attending the UN General Assembly in New York. Their first meeting is expected to be held in the last week of September.

To set up a format

They will seek to set up machinery to resolve their conflict over the Aegean Sea's continental shelf, as well as other differences, including Turkish demands for demilitarization of Greek islands in the Aegean that lie close to the Turkish shore, air control rights over that sea, and Turkish complaints about the plight of the Turkish minority in Greece's western Thrace, the sources said.

Turkey is understood to have agreed to the New York meetings without setting any preconditions, which represents a softening of its

Only in the last few days Mr. Caglayangil had said talks could not stort unless Greece withdraw disconnilations in the property of the said the Hague. Now that condition has been dropped.

Turkish policy-makers apparently realized that a precondition of that kind would not be accepted by the Greek government because Greek public opinion would consider it humiliating.

The Hague Court

However Turkey hopes Greece will not press its case before The Hague court while the bilateral talks are under way. Greece has asked. the court to delimit the continental shelf, and also to request an immediate halt to Turkish oil exploration in the Acgean.

While Turkey has agreed to the foreign ministers' talks in accordance with the Security Council resolution, Turkish officials do not seem hopeful about prospects for finding solutions to its wide range of differences with Greece, They say there is no question of Turkey calling of the mission of the Turkish sels-mic ship Sismik-1, which loft Izmir Sept 1 to. survey the scabed between Izmir and the Greek island of Rhodes.



Spanish troops: would they follow generals in event of a crisis?

and did not ask for questions in advance of the

sympathizers among Spain's 10,000 army officers. It claims to be watching right-wing generals who might try a coup, but top military officers fear the UDM wants "another Portugal." The UDM, Meanwhile, has dramatized he army's young-old divisions.

The army's position has been clouded since

March 10, when a military court gave an army

major and eight captains 30-month to eight-

year sentences for military sedition. This

stemmed from their membership in the clan-

destine leftist Military Democratic Union

The UDM boasts 500 members and 1,500

The young dissidents demand democratic elections, a provisional government, and better military conditions. The older right-wing officers publicly plead nonintervention, but if there were violent revolutionary-type disorders, civilian and political interference in army affairs or in a serious separatist movement it is thought the generals might inter-

This summer's amnesty freed the convicted JDM members and satisfied a key UDM deand. Today, the Army is said to be "solidly hind" King Juan Carlos.

If true, this would explain General Arenas's confidence. Ya said he was relaxed, friendly,

• The Army's overall mood: "The armed forces also have generational differences as occur in civilian life. . . . However, the military as a whole is essentially in agreement since we have the same ideals and objectives

vited to integrate [into NATO] nor have we political crisis?

asked [to join]."

• The military's reaction should Moroccoclaim Spain's remaining enclaves on the North African coast - Ceuta and Melilia: "The military would defend [them] since its principal mission is to defend the fatherland's integrity. Ceuta and Melilla are Spanish soll."

Europe

• Possible military reaction to an elected of the required two years' military service is left-wing government: "The armed forces are being donaldered. (Students have recently dealways respectful of the established order. The manded changes in the draft law. In addition, military would maintain the same attitude as Spain is one of Europe's few countries that now, at least until [our] actual mission does does not recognize conscientious objectors.

• Army organization: He favors a defense

The military draft: One year's reduction

Many are jailed).

Analysis here point out General Arenas's ofministry. General Franco apparently kept the ficial acknowledgement of "generational difarmy divided into three branches to ensure the ferences" again raised the question: Would military could never become too dominant. lower ranks obey if the generals issued anti-• Spain and NATO: "Spain has not been in-democratic orders during a serious domestic

Dublin to Britain: a helping hand and a slap-down

By Jonathan Harsch Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moves by the Republic of Ireland on two fronts have simultaneously pleased and exasperated the British.

• The Irish Parliament approved stringent new legislation to combat terrorism by the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA).

. The Irish Covernment made it clear that against detainees in Northern Ireland.

Meeting in emergency session, Parliament Sept. I passed a government motion declaring: "Rising out of the armed conflict taking place in Northern Ireland, a national emergency ex- as vindicating its allegations of mistreatment ists affecting the vital interests of the state." of detainees in the North, The vote for the motion opens the way for the

The lower house and Senate moved swiftly to debate and vote on specific new measures increasing police and army powers, and increasing penalties for any direct or indirect involvement with lerrorist organizations.

With a safe government majority in both was free to voice its liberal objections without risk of halting the logislation, which both sides of the Parliament considered obnoxious but

Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave said the legislation was made necessary by the recent as on Troland Secretary, Merlyn Rees, or illeized buly benefit terrorists.

sassination of Britain's Ambassader to Ireland Christopher Ewart-Biggs and by the IRA's use of explosives inside Dublin's special criminal court to free prisoners.

Government Minister Conor Cruise O'Brien said the legislation was part of an effort to arouse citizens, to concentrate public attention on the deadly threat from terrorists.

He also said the new measures might reassure Northern Ireland Protestants that the Irish Republic was sincere in opposing the use of Meanwhile the European Commission on Hu-

man Rights released a lengthy report accusing Britain of using "inhuman techniques and torture" in Northern Ireland five years ago. ... The Irish Government welcomed the rec

The commission's report, issued in government to bring in a wide range of anti- Streebourg, Dublin and London, acquitted Britterrorist legislation as decined necessary in fu-lish authorities of charges of illegally detaining suspects without trial and of discriminating against. Northern Treland's Roman Catholic

The torture cases related to 14 men subjected to what was formed "deep interrogation." This involved five techniques - forcibly standing the victim against a wall for houses, passage of the measures was assured long periods, lying a hood over his head, sub- Leinster House. Dublin, seat of the Senete beforehand. The opposition Flanna Fail Party jecting him to noise, depriving him of sleep,

and keeping him short of food. The report acknowledged that these prac-

came to public notice in 1972. Commenting on the findings, Britain's North-



By David Anable

Eire fights IRA with new laws

tices were banned by Britain soon after they the Irish government for bringing the complaint before the commission. He said that raking over events of five years ago" could



performers v

dom, their pr

Russia can't fill Ivan's plate without importing

Europe

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Ivan Ivanovich and his wife pick up their string bags and go shopping these crisp early autumn days, they have trouble finding meat, milk, tomatoes, cucumbers, and apples. But bread is available, and next year meat, bread, and milk should be in good supply.

Vegetables and fruit for next year are still a question mark, however. And to make doubly sure of enough meat and bread (as well as to build up reserves and supply markets in Eastern Curope) Moscow still is buying grain from the United States, Canada, and Australia.

This is the food picture in the Soviet Union as hopes brighten here for good results from the current harvest to offset last year's worst showing since World War II. Vegetables and fruit have been affected by a late spring and a colder-than-usual summer.

A vast army of farmers, combines, and khaki Army trucks is still spread across the fields of the eastern half of the nation gathering in grain. The western (European) harvest is already in. (It is usually about half the to-

Western experts gradually have been raising their estimates of the final figure for the last three months. The latest estimate from the Agriculture Department in Washington is 195 million tons, against 140 million last year. A new department, estimate is due in a few days; of meat and other animal products. Farmers some officials have been estimating as high as killed much livestock last winter when grain 205 million tons. This would be just under the supplies were too small to feed them. Soviet target for the year of 207 million. The Soviet record is 222.5 million tons in 1973.

Other Western estimates range from 190 to 200 million tons. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, speaking in the grain area of Ka- ited himself to the comment that "matters zakhstan late last week, gave no overall figure but estimated that the country "will have enough grain this year."

At the same time Mr. Brezhnev officially adplant more winter crops (mostly wheat and



On Russia's farms: poultry supplies are said to be 'improving'

He said major efforts had been made to prevent losses in breeding stock. The nation, he said, now had more beef and dairy cattle than last year. On poultry, sheep, and pigs, he limwere improving."

Much depends on the weather from now on. Meanwhile, Mr. Brezhnev urges farmers to milled for the first time continuing shortages rye) - and the Soviet Union is obligated to buy

under the long-term grain agreement that begins Oct. 1. On top of the 6 million, Moscow Tito's warning in 1971, which he has repeated has contracted for purchases from Canada and often, that if domestic opponents caused un Australia, raising its estimated imports for the rest, outsiders might be tempted to intervene 1976-77 year to about 15 million tons (of which Nobody doubts who those outsiders would be. it will re-export about 2 million).

This also illustrates the continued drag of much calmer today. Talking with many of last year's grain shortfall: Moscow had hoped President Tito's closest aides and with high to reduce its imports from the 12 million or so party officers, with business directors and or tons it had purchased each of the previous four dinary Yugoslavs one gains a strong impres years. This will have to wait another year, ston of greater harmony and homogene

Yugoslavia: calmer mood prevails

By Eric Bourne Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Back in the early 1970s Yugoslavia was threatened by a disruptive separatist movement, but today no one talks in healed terms of internal differences, let alone of civil war.

Five years ago President Tito countered the separatist campaign in the Republic of Creatia with radical measures, including purges and legislative reforms. He had been badly joined by the fact that the Croatlan movement was headed by local communists.

Wholesale dismissals among Croatia's orn leadership were followed by purges in most other republics. Without such action, the President said, "Others [meaning the Soviet Union] might have stepped in to 'restore order.'

After the purges, major reforms met the Croats' legitimate economic protests. The term Constitution of 1974 set up a collective presdoncy representative of all six republics and the two autonomous provinces.

It bolstered the autonomy and equality promised the republics by the previous constitution. Those freedoms often had been severely curtailed in practice.

Meantime, there have been other purges and imprisonments of so-called irredentists in the backward southern area of Kosovo (where Belgrade's earlier disregard of the feelings and aspirations of the Albanian minority led to serious problems) and of pro-Soviet groups the Cominformists - uncovered in various re

The latter were the reason for Presiden

For various reasons, the whole country is among the republics than hitherto. The collective presidency, (designed for the post-Tito period) seems to be more closely knit and lust

listeners. A pirate station in the Ukraine has Differences and disagreements between the publics remain, but consensus and common But for every transmitter which is put out of sense compromise are emphasized. The recall opening of the railroad connecting Belgrade with the southern Adriatic port of Bar offers one example. A greatly enlarged harbor at Barwill handle traffic that otherwise would go 10 the northern ports.

In Zagreb, the capital of Croatia one head backward regions.

and shaver their southings, configurated. The partly from an economic boom, which seein a lot, but it is still less than the average lice are still less than the are still le ders and if seems that few of these are via struggles with aconomic difficulties, due caught. A transmitter which comes on the air largely to world recession and consequent only for a brief period—and moves from place losses in exports to Western industrial nations.

Giscard to keep tighter hold on foreign policy

By Jim Browning Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President Giscard d'Estaing is fouching up his foreign policy, but it is more a matter of style and emphasis than of direction.

The refurbishing now under way accompames the recent Cabinet changes and the appointment of a new Foreign Minister, Louis de Guiringaud, to succeed Jean Sauvagnargues. Mr. de Guiringaud is a former Ambassador to the United Nations and an expert of relations with the "third world."

The changes of emphasis in foreign affairs are likely to be:

• More specific overtures toward European umty, a major interest of the new Prime Minister, Raymond Barre. An effort to shore up deteriorating rela-

tions with the "third world." • An even closer concentration of foreignpolicy decisionmaking within the office of the

The first solid indication that something new is in the offing came Sept. 1 after the first regular meeting of the new Cabinet. The President has his personal spokesman draw special

criticism recently by both U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the conference of nonaligned nations, which met last month in Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon).

Dr. Kissinger, during a special visit to Pakistan and a vacation in northern France, had tried to block French plans to sell a nuclear fuel-reprocessing plant to Pakistan. The nonaligned nations had shocked the French by pairing them with Israel in a call for a full oil embargo against both countries, accused of selling arms to South Africa.

France, which until recently considered itself on good terms with the third world, es-• An effort to further improve relations with - pecially its former African colonies, also was the United States, as President Giscard sharply criticized for signing a deal to sell d'Estaing moves showly away from Gaullist na- South Africa two nucleur reactors (a deal the United States had not opposed).

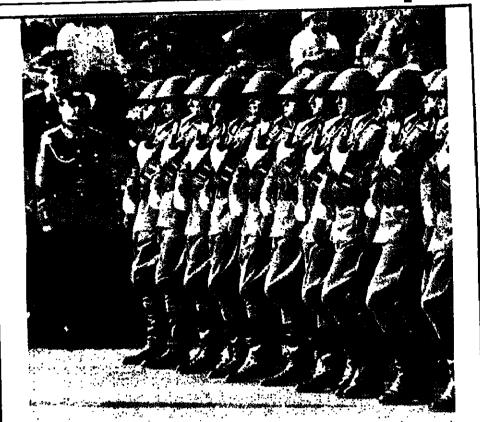
The announced purpose of the new overseas nuclear-policy council is to "define and coordinate" such things as "the exportation of sensitive nuclear techniques, equipment, and prod-

In foreign-policy terms, the new council nppeared to be an attempt to sweeten both the Pakistani and South African nuclear deals.

it was too soon to say whether it would mean a more concrete change. France has long refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferaattention to the setting up of a new "council on tion and test-ban treaties, and differences in overseas nuclear policy," headed by the Presi-nuclear policy with the United States have

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A little of the steel goes out of East-West German relations

Germany: the East stops its saber-rattling

By David Mutch

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Almost simultaneously the Soviet Union and East Germany have given clear signals they want to quiet down the recently troubled "German question."

In an interview Sept. 7 with the Bonn daily General Anzeiger, Valentin Falin, Soviet Ambassador to West Germany, said the border between the two German states "demands a special degree of caution and restraint."

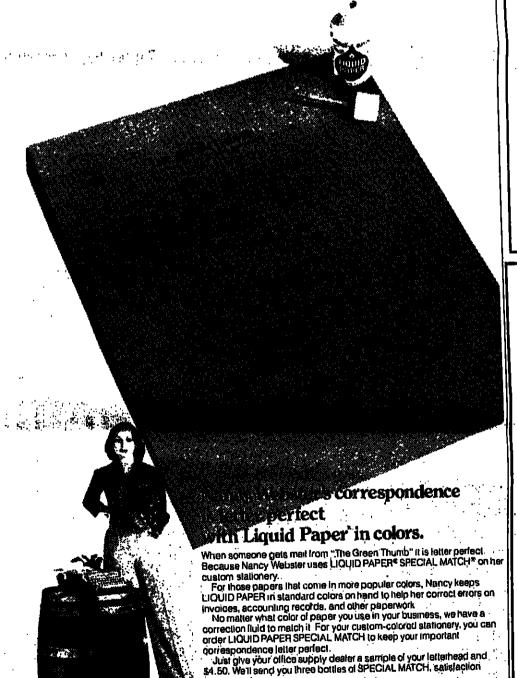
Several recent shooting incidents and the turning back by East German guards of 13 busionds of young West Germans bound for on anti-Communist rally in West Ber-

In have heated the border question. The governing Social Democrat-Free Democrat conlition here has been deeply concerned the recent tension would hart its prospects in the Oct. 3 general elections, since there is considerable disenchantment with detente in West Germany.

Meanwhile, East Germany's Communist leader, Erich Honecker, standing in front of West German TV camerus in Leipzig, spoke of an "improving climate" between the two Germanys. His bodyguards tried to push Western journalists away from him but he said: "Don't senarate me from the media."

Mr. Honecker met last weekend with West Germany's representative in East Berlin, Gilinter Gaus, and Indicated to him logging consultations with Bonn would soon be quickened and the list of topics enlarged.

An opposition spokesman for the Christian Democrats called the Honecker signals "sudden soft music" that is "intended as an election help for the governing coali-



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Soviets fail to silence illegal radio operators

By Victor Zorza Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A broadcast over the Archangel city radio of the penal code.

notwork, in the far north of Russia, said ear During the 10 years that have elapsed since. ller this year that 30 radio pirates operating it. then the Soviet press has provided a great deal legal transmitters had recently been caught in of detail about the operations of the radio pi-

It said that the pirates transmitted their broadcasts, when the official radio stations ... "Wherever we find radio hooligans," a po-were allest, especially at night, and asked law-lice official said in an article in the chief newsabiding listeners to report all such broadcasts paper of Kirghizia, in Soviet central Asia, "we to the suthficulties," at any time of day or discover anti-Soviet propaganda." The broad-

hewspaper.

Another Soviet press report said at the time, rapidly by people who were able to give it to tracked down so easily.

That "hundreds of radio hooligans" had been the ring of authority "I heard it on the radio,"

Most of the radio pirates castigated in the These difficulties, together with the Soviet captured in the Moscow area. In the city of they would say.

Soviet press get into the game out of youthful Union's increasing political pressures, seem to

the courts as "malicious hooliganism."

litical activities they may indulge in,

The Supreme Court ruled that radio pirates could also be tried for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under the dreaded Article 70

rates, but very little information about any po-

ight, and to do so anonymously, if they pre- casts contained 'religious twaddle, and anti-So-

broadcast nationalist anti-Russian songs. action, several others pop up.

"Cannot the authorities do something." asked one newspaper more than three years ago, "against the activities of radio hooligans, whose number is increasing catastrophically?"

Two years ago, a police officer wrote to the it said that the new railroad youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Prayda to the poorest republic, Montenegro, an economic and Crost say that if the editors could tell him where to boost, in time relieving Slovenia and Croatia of buy the detective equipment, not a single radio much of their present commitments to aid the pirate would remain in his district.

Most of those caught by the police are fined. The extreme nationalism of 1971 resulted

captured in the Moscow area. In the city of the would say

Kazan 115 plrate proadcasts were heard by the
adinorities in incourse of a five-four check in
and dozina of "rattle fibrillagens" were
caught during a police roundup and put on
trial. But hothing seems to doter fibern, as the
recent news from Archangel shows.

The persistence of illegal proadcasting the broadcast the trial of loreign
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If you've seen ern. The Outla doubtelessly hee man's feisty pe grandina struggi as much braver who belps her.

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defense

U.S. and Russia may cut down on weapons soon

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow The shape of a possible new strategic-arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States is beginning to emerge. And it is at least conceivable that such an

Based on soundings by this newspaper in both Moscow and Washington, elements of a possible pact begin to look like this:

week of October, just before the Nov. 2 elec-

I. The Soviets have raised the possibility of committing themselves in any new agreement to quick, subsequent talks aimed at reducing bomber was included. by 10 percent the overall offensive-weapons limit for both sides which was provisonally set at 2,400 at the Ford-Brezhnev summit in 1974 in

It is not known publicly whether the Soviet idea includes a 10 percent reduction in the number of missiles capable of launching from land and sea multiple warheads, each able to split off in flight and speed to separate targets. That Vladivostok figure was 1,320 (included in the overall 2,400).

A 10 percent cut in the 2,400 figure would bring it down to 2,160. Although the strategicarms numbers game is extremely complex, it could be argued that such a reduction might cost Moscow more than it would Washington in the short run. Under the first strategic-arms limitation talks (SALT) pact of 1972, Moscow is allowed 2,358 launchers consisting of 1,618 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and 740 submarine-launched missiles. Washington is allowed 1,710 consisting of 1,054 ICBMs and 656 submarine-launched missiles.

The United States compensates for the number submarines.

Merical difference by possessing thousands Soviet officials repeatedly have made it more multiple independently targeted re-entry clear that they are worried by the cruise. They sit aton the launchers.

While the mix between ICBMs and submarinc-launched missiles can be varied (within limits), the overall totals are constant. Add in miles, some experts have estimated. The seathe 140 Soviet long-range bombers and about launched variety could fly about 1,800 miles, it 500 U.S. bombers (all heavy bombers were ex-

tal of 2,498 launchers on land, sea, and air, and the United States 2,210.

The Vladivostok provisional accord, if finalized by an official Salt II, would force Moscow to come down to a maximum of 2,400 (which it could do by scrapping 100 of its older TU-95 bombers known to NATO as the Bear) A 10 agreement could come in the third or fourth percent cut below that would mean cutting into some sea or land launchers.

> Washington on the other hand would need only to come down from 2,210 to 2,160 under a new 10 percent reduction. This could be achieved by eliminating some older bombers. The swingwing FB-111 aricraft based abroad would be unaffected since it was excluded in Vladivostok, although the controversial B-1

A longtime Ford adviser has told this newspaper that a last-minute arms agreement is possible before the Nov. 2 election.

And according to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, the United States still leads the Soviets in MIRV warheads by 8,900 compared

The Soviets are closing the gap, however. Their current figure is 1,000 more than last

A proposed 10 percent trim in this area could affect the United States initially while reducing the ultimate ceiling for the Soviets.

2. The 10 percent possibility apparently is intended to balance Moscow's continued insistence on limits on testing and deployment of the U.S. cruise missile - the unmanned, low-flying, remote-controlled rocket that, when fully de-

want its range curtailed. Soviet versions of the cruise can fly only relatively short distances.

The U.S. air-launched missile now being developed has a potential range of about 7,000 The Soviets are believed not to be unhappy with a resolution introduced into the Senate might find the Soviets dealing with a brand ward M. Kennedy, and Hubert H. Humphrey delay, it is thought. Congress next year may miles and the sea-launched to 372 miles.

3. The Soviets want their Backfire bomber tinue excluded from any new arms agreement on the On the other hand the Soviets prefer to nego-

There has been speculation in Washington that President Ford may be about to accept contention - which would mean directly overruling some Pentagon generals and risking the ire of such hard-liners as Republican Ronald Reagan and Democratic Sen. Henry M. Jackson. The White House last week refused

If Mr. Ford does agree to limitations on the ric act of a world statesman. cruise (thus accepting the State Department contention that such limitations are essential range cruises and thus another turn in the Leonid I. Brezhnev handles such crucial us arms race) the limits could be included in SALT II documents or, perhaps more likely, in a separate memorandum.

in Washington to debate the U.S. response to the latest Soviet message in March. And now that Mr. Ford has defeated Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination, a longtime Ford associate and adviser has told this wspaper that a last-minute arms agreement is possible before Nov. 2.

"I know where the negotiations are," the adviser told Monitor Washington-bureau chief Godfrey Sperling Jr. Mr. Ford would have to get reductions in nuclear arms to make any agreement acceptable to the U.S. public, the adviser said, but he insisted this could be done in a way that would satisfy even the Reagan hard-liners.

Whether this is in fact possible remains unknown. Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carler would be quick to criticize any terms that seem unduly favorable to Moscow. But informed comment in Washington and Moscow considers a new agreement definitely possible before Nov. 2.

earlier this year by Sens. Jacob K. Javits, Ed- new president Carter, and this would mean that would limit the air-launched cruise to 1,550 also be somewhat different, though Democratic majorities are thought certain to con-

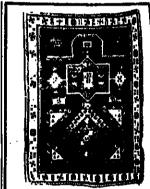
grounds that its range is too short to qualify it tiate with faces they know rather than waiting as an intercontinental launcher. Medium-range for faces they do not. They know Mr. Ford, launchers were not covered by SALT I nor by And equally as important, they know Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Those Soviet officials who see advantages in replacing the current uneasy state of U.S.-Soviet relations with new momentum on a range of issues argue that a fresh SALT pact would provide the necessary impetus.

For Mr. Ford, the decision is whether to overrule the generals and the conservatives on both cruises and Backfire and announce an agreement that he would present as the histo-

As for the timing, speculation in Washington to prevent Moscow developing its own long- Kissinger to meet with Soviet leaders. Usually on an Oct. 1 date seems too soon to allow Dr. as he did in Moscow last January.

Then SALT negotiators in Geneva would The National Security Council met recently Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev would need to



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The Libyan **Arab Republic Celebrates**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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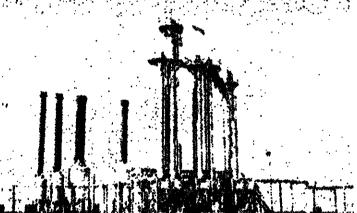
COLONEL MU'AMMAR EL QATHAFI Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council



What had taken place on the First of September was no more than the beginning of the Revolution; Revolution in all aspects of life, Revolution in the soul; Revolution in the mind: Revolution in the field; Revolution in the street . . . Revolution everywhere. For the Revolution must be comprehensive and all-embracing.

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Will U.S. bring home its troops?

Ford says troops abroad are needed; Carter says they can be brought home

By Richard L. Strout Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States has 450,000 troops abroad and that may be a big issue in the upcoming presidential campaign.

President Ford and Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter express sharp differences over defense costs and so do planks in rival party platforms. International policy in this field may hinge on the election result.

"We cannot retreat from the front lines of freedom if we are to preserve freedom here at home," he said. "Phased withdrawal" he said, were code words for "voices of retreat." At a Plains, Georgia, press conference in July Governor Chrier favored "carefully staged withdrawals" and said he would remove most of our troops from South Kores. ... We still have too many military bases and troops overseas. he

The Democratic platform says: We believe we can reques present defense spending by about \$5 billion to \$7 billion. However, this should be based on "careful assessments" to reassure our alites and friends, 'the platform adds.

The Republican platform wants "a national detense second to none"; "a period of sustained growth in our defense efforts"; production of the controversial B-1 bomber (now postponed for congressional action until after the election); and it promises: "We will increase our Army to 16 divisions."

The big defense issue leads directly to America's posture in world affairs. For example, with 42,000 troops in South Korea. the axe-murder of two American soldiers there over trimming a poplar tree could have precipitated a Korean war.

The privately financed Center for Defense Information estimates the U.S. has from 661 to 686 nuclear weapons in Korea,

from tactical shells up to large strategic bombs. On June 23, Governor Carter told the Foreign Policy Associ ation in New York that he favored phased withdrawal "over a time span to be determined after consultation with both South Korea and Japan." He criticized the South Korean Govern-

ment for "internal oppression." Europeans watch with interest.

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Monitor

U.S. troops in Europe are supposed to be the trip-wire to assure American nuclear protection against Soviet invasion.

"The American Army does not keep, 41,000 men in South Korea mainly for the sake of the South Koreans," explains the Write now, quoting referof Japan because a still almost militarily naked Japan would hate to see Communist troops only 100 miles away across the Taushima Straits; and because most of the rest of us would hate to see a Japanese Army suddenly expanded six times over. . . It is the American commitment to Japan that has led to the entangling commitment in Korea."

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By Don Sellar

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percentage points behind the Progressive Con-

Even worse, his ruling Liberal Party has

never, in 35 years of Gallup polls, had a lower

standing with the voters than it does at

servatives in the Gallup poll.

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church in clashes with governments By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Catholic

Latin America

The Roman Catholic Church is Increasingly at odds with a number of governments in Latin America. The signs are many:

· When three Chilean Catholic bishops, returning from a church conference in Ecuador last month were hostilely greeted by crowds at Santiago's Pudahuel Airport, that country's Catholic hierarchy accused the government of authoring the violent demonstration. It also excommunicated four government officials.

· Earlier in August at the session in the Ecuadorian city of Riohamba, 37 churchmen from around Latin America were arrested, detained overnight, and then expelled from the country for taking part in what the government termed "a subversive plot." Ecuador's church hierarchy promptly accused the government of illegally interfering in church activities.

· Argentina in recent months has been arresting churchmen and young seminarians, including one United States priest, on charges of subversion and of possessing Marxist-Leninist literature. The U.S. clergyman was released, but the fate of 11 others in unknown and the Argentine hierarchy has issued a series of pro-

• Meanwhile, Brazil's Dom Helder Câmara, a longtime opponent of the Brazilian Govern-ment and bishop of Recife and Olinda, issued a new criticism of governments in Latin America, saying they "no longer serve the people."

Behind these and other developments is a sharp ideological dispute that has led to the most serious deterioration in church-state relations in years.

Not since Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castre tangled with that country's Roman Catholic hierarchy has there been such a church-state

In that struggle, which eventually resulted in a standoff, the church took a basically conservative approach, Dr. Castro a much more liberat or radical one.

Positions reversed

The current church-state cleavage in at least six nations reverses the positions of churchmen and governments. It is not lost on observers also that the governments in question are all rightist military regimes.

Uruguay suspends rights

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In cascoling the political rights of at least 1,500 prominent citizens, Uruguay's new

President has taken a step aimed at ensuring military domination of government for

There was no dents that he acted on instructions from the nation's military chiefs.

Included in the ban are former President Juan Maria Berdaberry, who was

forced to resign. June 12 after a bitter disagreement with the military leaders, and

Wilson Ferroira Aldanate, Mr. Bordaherry's opponent in the 1971 presidential elec-

The action covers leading politicians of all political parties including the tradi-tional Colorado and Blanco parties, as well as hundreds of people who contested con-gressional scats in Uniquay's last two general elections in 1996 and 1971.

Ever since 1973, the Truguayan military have been exerting increasing pressure on politics and politicians and their action this week virtually ends representative

The step is a leaf out of the acript used by the military in neighboring Brazil in

1964 and fits lote a growing pattern of military domination of government in much of

The ban was necessary, President Mendez said, to "prepare for the incorporation of new generations to political life through the traditional parties." But there was no

indication when those parties, already banned from much activity, would be allowed



Speaking out boldly on social issues has cost the Roman Catholic Church its favored position in Latin America

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONT

Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay is on the liberal side, the state on the conservative, even reactionary side — although the dispute is

not being stated in such terms. Part of the confrontation involves a new militancy on the part of the churchmen who believe they have the right, even the duty, to speak out on national issues, particularly those

relating to human rights and political liberties. This certainly is the case in Chile where the Roman Catholic hierarchy is increasingly opposed to the hard-line, conservative tactics of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte's military dominated government.

Chile's influential Raul Cardinal Silva Henrilquez, the Archbishop of Santiago and Chile's leading churchman, has frequently tangled with General Pinochel. While he has tried to keep the dispute out of public view, their disagreements are becoming common knowl-

Excommunication of four Chileans, one of them a government official, for the airport hall rightist military regimes.

rassment of three returning bishops was a
The Catholic Church in Argentina, Brazil, clear sign of Cardinal Silva Henriquez's atti-

tude. A statement, accompanying the ex- An Ecuadorian Government source, explocommunication order and issued with the Cardinal's approval, warned against the danger of bishops, said that "the clergy must able to abuses under the military regime and of "om- the laws of the nation and to question governipotent police state" governments across ment actions is a crime." Latin America

Repressive measures

Helder, the Brazilian bishop who has long But churchmen, while not disagreeing wa chafed under the restraints placed on him by fellow churchmen who did not want to rock the argue that repressive military governments boat of church-state relations in Brazil. But not have legitimate cause for many of their more and more bishops and archbishops in tivities. Brazil are protesting repressive measures by Brazil are protesting repressive measures by their country's military-dominated government entation of the Roman Catholic clergyment.

This repression, often almed at leftists, has meant large-scale abridegements of civil rights future is for increasing tension in church in the countries with military governments.

Churchmen, meeting in Ecuador at the pastoral conference in Riobamba, were in fact discussing this issue - hence, the Ecuadorian gentina said recently: "we [churchmen] | | engaged in subversive activities.

This goes along with an Interior Ministry statement in Argentina, following the arra's in Ecuador: "When priests have been detailed That also seems the preoccupation of Dom it has been for fully justified reasons."

what arouses the ire of governments, parket larly military regimes, and the outlook for #

The reason is obvious. As archism Government charge that the conferees were no intention of letting up on our social in

New leader for Barbados

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor The unseating of Barbados Prime Minister Mr. Adams's victory marks the end of an

and his Barbados Labor Party (BLP) come to village into a modern society with one discovery with a program markedly similar to highest standards of living in the Caribbean cratic Labor Party (DLP). Moreover the Arlams victory algues the first control of the con cratic Labor Party (DLP).

Both parties are moderate with a socialist orientation similar to the British Labour Party. But Mr. Adams is expected to bring a different style and approach to government, one that was characterized by local Barbados ob-

servers as "in the mold of John Kennedy." During the campaign, Mr. Adams and his The elder Adams was the only prime will Phanting of the campaign was the only prime will be the campaign. BLP hammered away at the themes of arrogance, corruption, and cronyism in the Barrow government.

Barbados voters obviously were swayed by their arguments. They gave Mr. Adams' BLP tion defeats in the late 1950s and early 1960s to the 24-seat House of Assembly, the Barbados were, in part, due to island opposite remainder going to the DLP, Mr. Barrow re- tion to the federation scheme. tained his own seat, but there was some doubt that he would serve as opposition leader. He to the federation concept. He said recently the said recently he would never lead the opposi- it was "an idea whose time came and well ! tion in an Adams government.

The campaign was hard to the light as one local newspaper put it. name-calling and mudslinging."

Errol W. Barrow means a change of personalities and style but not acknow the desirable of the control of the alities and style — but not of politics — for the politics on the island for 15 years, shephenik for the politics on the island for 15 years, shephenik in through independence from Britain

Moreover, the Adams victory signals the fe turn to power of a name long associated will Barbados politics. For a number of years until 1961 when Mr. Barrow look office, Island poltics had been largely dominated by the late St Grantley Adams, father of the victor in the Sept. 2 vote.

ister of the now-defunct West Indies Feder ation, an effort by Britain to get its scattered Caribbean islands into one single grouping.

Sir Grantley favored the idea, and his elec

The younger Mr. Adams has no attachme two decades ago."

Trudeau and the Liberals are running scared The Liberals, who have been in power for 11 years, now command only 29 percent of the committed voter support across the nation.

The Christian Science Monitor Meanwhile, for the sixth month in a row, the Ottawa official opposition Progressive Conservatives Lagging badly in the opinion polls, Canada's under their young leader Joe Clark are riding

high, with 47 percent mercurial Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Even though the Liberals enjoy a solid ma-Trudeau is trying to refurbish his governjority in Parliament, they plainly are running ment's image before the 1978 election seared. Mr. Trudeau is contemplating a Calu-Mr. Trudeau, back in Ottawa following a net shuffle of major proportions and is embarlang on a reevammation of government poltwo-week semi-private vacation in Europe and the Middle Fast, finds hunself an awesome 48

First rounds of election battle

His chief opponent in Parliament, Mr. Clark, is keeping a low profile in the House of Commons, while spending a good deal of time touran election battle that will not begin officially. Trudeau as one of the main factors. for nearly two years.

Aside from the tired and disorganized appearance projected by the Trudeau Liberals, the government has suffered in recent months from a series of minor scandals and resigna-

Mr. Clark, a onetime journalist and political try, admits the polls reflect government outs- will return to work six days before the by-eleccues more than Progressive Conservative suc- tions, which fall on Oct 48.

Subsequent palls not only confirmed the government to step aside in favor of a new face.

ing federal constituencies in the first rounds of erriment's unpopularity, but also pointed to Mr.

With the government facing by-election tests next month in St. John's, Newfoundland, and in Ottawa-Carleton, the Liberal concern is evi-

Mr. Trudeau is at work on a new set of legislative plans for the parliamentary session science teacher from Alberta's ranching coun-

When the results of those two votes are The Liberals, who have run Cunnda since known, the Prime Minister may know a little 1935 with the exception of the stormy six-year more about the shape his government is in stewardship of John Incfenbaker, at first with the voters. If the news is bad, Mr viewed the polls as a temporary phenomenon. Trudeau may fund bimself under increasing

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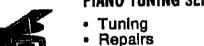
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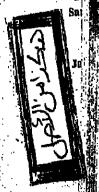
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South Africa

Blacks write their protest in violence . . .

Whites are gradually reading the message

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, South Africa

Across South Africa black protests and riots rumble on, their implications gradually dawning on the hitherto broadly complacent and unshaken white population.

This reporter has talked with several community leaders across the country who believe Prime Minister John Vorster is using the riots and protests, allowing them full press publicity in order to change the thinking of his people.

The Anglican Dean of Umtata, the Rev. Walter Goodali, says the government could easily quash publicity as it did in the killings during a peasant uprising in the early 1960s in the Transkei, then designated as a tribal homeland and due to become an "independent" homeland next month. Instead, says the dean, the government is allowing publicity and probably encouraging the black, government-paid homeland leaders to make demands for change.

But what the newspapers have known and said with some alarm does not mean the white populace as a whole has shared that concern.

Only after the demonstrations and violence in the center of Cape Town is the mass of



South African whites: beginning to ask what it all means

whites beginning to wonder what is wrong. Many whites can identify with Adderly Street, Cape Town, where police used tear gas

race) and black marchers and white onlookers. tional Party has been in power, they have been

walked on Adderly Street and shopped there And they are "amazed that the center of the town could be closed off," as a young hotel-receptionist here said.

"Oh, Is that why?" replied this woman, who grew up in Cape Town, when I explained the marchers were protesting because the wanted the abolition of apartheld (the legal eparation of the races).

White newspapers have reported in delail and firsthand what happened when large numbers of whites were caught in the tear gas is the heart of town. It was the first time while had been involved in the police action

And the report Tini Vorster, the Prime Min ister's wife, was among those caught in the teargas while shopping undoubtedly will have an effect on Afrikaner thinking. The direct inpact of black and Colored unrest could se have been brought home more symbolically

Such symbols are important in a society at does not read extensively. A lot of working class whites in South Africa read headless. look at pictures, and devour the spatinger in the newspapers.

Therefore the process of educating whites to a changed way of thinking is slow, especially and buckshot Sept. 3 against Colored (mixed since, for the 20-plus years Mr. Vorsier's Na-Whites from throughout South Africa have steered toward acceptance of apartield.

Transkei and the homeland policy:

For blacks — an opportunity or a hollow mockery?

Staff correspondent of

"Independence or no independence, I won't can Government, which has said it was prehave any blankets coming into my hotel," said paring blacks for effective government. Paddy Coogan, Irish owner of the Imperial Ho-

Blankets in his parlance means Africans, who wear their blankets to ward off the winter cold in the almost treeless, moor-round moun-

The Transkel, an erosion-scarred area on the Indian Ocean, was chiseled out by the South African Government to be a homeland for blacks under the system of apartheid (legal separation of the races). It is due to become independent on Oct. 26. There are 2 million blacks living in the Transkel and 1,3 million Xhosa-speaking blacks outside in white South

Although this independence can be likened to independence for an Indian reservation in the United States, the event does not deserve the vitriolic denunciation it has been getting from many governments and in the press. After all. a number of worse-off "Indian reservations" in Africa already are independent countries. And some African countries have more tyrannical. governments than the Transkel is likely to

Recognition for apartheld?

mater and the state of the stat pendence will reinforce and recognize take a Transkel passport the detested system of apartheid.

But the Transkel can be viewed as a method. Youth vs. homeland leaders

An independent Transker will be used as a not like Chief Kalser. The struggle for power platform for, working against apartheld, according to Chief Minister of Justice George tween these youths and the homeland leaders, Mathazima, who is a brother of the leader of who cumot go into some of the black fownthe Transkei, Chief Kalser Matanzima. Pre- ships without police escort. cisely because the Transkei came out of aparthald the South African Government will be ox- trolled by South Africa through the Transkel

Chief George, who is tough like the boss of a When asked about, the possibility of nation-political machine, says he opposes the use of allzation, he said, never violence to overthrow apartheld. Yet he said:

-West Germany already has some investment

The Transkei government appears to be turning into a one-party dictatorship, following The Christian Science Monitor the pattern of much of Africa. This could be an enormous embarrassment for the South Africa.

Not according to plan

Although the South Africans still control the Transkei economically, and although the South African security police are well-known around Umitala, the republic of the Transkei will not work out exactly as the whites would have

Some chaos is expected at independence (youths are reportedly planning sabotage of government buildings), and many of the detained politicians who opposed independence may be roleased.

Then the verbal opposition to apartheld is likely to begin. There are reports that elements in the Transkei National Independence Party of Chief Matanzima, which has ties into urban areas, plan some kind of fireworks.

But can the party beat the youths to the punch? And can the government satisfy the thousands of unemployed, many of whom hang around listless and angry outside Chief George's office.

Prof. Mahleni Njisane says he has recommended that a list be drawn up of all the youths who have suffered or been imprisoned at the hands of the South African Government for political reasons, and that something be

But the young blacks who are leading the An independent Transkel will be used as a not like Chief Kalser. The struggle for power

Development Corporation. That could easily change after independence, Chief George said.

Whites are all the same — liberals, nation, in the industrial town of Butterworth Athydro-alists — they all want the oppression of the electric project at the confluence of the Tsitsa blacks."

eign investors will be sought, according to

But foreign investment is tricky because countries are not going to stampede to recognize the new country set up by white South Africa. Chief George says he does not care.

The South Africans do. They say Taiwan and Paraguay may recognize the new country. South African officials point out that Malawi's President Hastings Banda has relatives in the Transkei and that the daughter of King Sobuza of Swaziland is going to marry the son of the paramount chief of Pondoland, one of the Franskeian territories, this month. These white officials add that Kenya may recognize the

However, it will take recognition by a large number of African countries before the United States and most European countries dare think of such a step.

And black recognition depends on whether Chief Kaiser Matanzima can prove he has not swapped the cause of his urban brothers for the glamour of leading a country.



Member of the Xhosa tribe, Transke One side of Transkel cullute

Transkei's black opposition

By June Goodwin Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Transker, the black homeland that is scheduled permission. They left three or four years to receive its independence from South Africa which shows how out of touch with his people fiext month

That sentiment has grown since the chief began detaining political leaders who oppose the and South Africa refusing to allow free enter-

One man whom the Transkel security police did not get is Joseph Kobo, a Democratic Party politician who happened to be away when the detentions began in June. And a man the police did detain, but have since released, is Vuyan Mrwetyana, editor of the popular weekly broadsheet that irritates the govern-

Mr. Kobo is opposed to independence be cause he thinks it would reinforce South AfGovernment detained blim, when he was only

kelans oppose independence; That assortion is Scotland

been held on the issue.

He said the detentions began because Chief Umtata, the Transkei, South Africa Kaiser discovered that about 100 young men any educated blacks are sharply critical of had left the Transkel for Sowelo, the had the chief is, according to Mr. Kobo.

With unemployment moving toward I million prise, discontent has grown, Mr. Kobo says. Mr. Mrwetyana, who launched his paper las-

21so last November, says that many young mea recently have come back to the Transkel to try to sabotage independence celebrations. But "they are our people," he said. "The ground is fertile [for opposition]."

Mr. Mrwetyana was detained last June and questioned about the 100 men, It was his secrica's policy of apartheid (legal separation of 16. He was then falled following disturbances the races) and Mr. Mrwetyans is highly skepth on the black university campus of Fort Hare cal. cal.

After serving one year of a two-year action of Mr. Kobo says that 85 percent of Trans he was released on appeals by the Church of

Even after Hays scandal Congress hasn't reformed

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The end of the Hays scandal leaves Congress with big credibility problems and surprisingly little reform.

The sex-payroll charges surrounding the now-resigned Rep. Wayne L. Hays (1) of Ohio aroused the greatest congressional futor since the excesses of Senate aide Bobby Baker and former Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in the mid-1960s - but less remedial action.

Those two scandals a decade ago produced permanent ethics committees in both houses The Hays case has produced only a tidying of House of Representatives housekeeping funds and a study commission to report 16 months

It also may help produce, in the remaining month before Congress adjourns for the elections, more complete personal financial disclosure for lawinakers and other top federal officials. The Senate and the Caucus of House Democrats have approved such legislation, but the full House has not yet acted.

However, the embarrassment and genuine concern on Capitol Hill, stirred by charges that Representative Hays kept a \$14,000-a-year clork on the public payroll to serve as his mistress, have falled to dislodge numerous other internal reforms stuck in various House committees.

These include facilitating ethics committee investigations of lawmakers by permitting them to be ordered by the House, instead of

maze of 150 separate House subcommittees (for one of which Representative Hays's acknowledged mistress worked undetected for (we years); opening the House chamber to television cameras and radio microphones; barring ex-congressmen employed as lobbyists from the House floor; banning absent lawmakers from voting by proxy in committees.

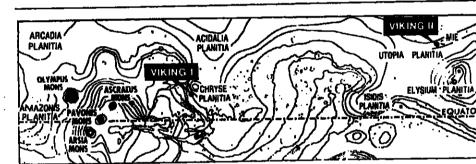
His resignation spaces Mr. Hays an ethics committee investigation which has been scheduled to begin Sept. 16. The panel cannot probe an out-of-office congressman.

Republicans already have begun trying to exploit the ethics controversies involving Mr. Hays and several other House Democrats, starting at the top of the ticket with President Ford alluding to Congress's private morality."

Says House Republican leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona: "We cannot afford to sweep this climate of scandal under the rug."

Freshman Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D) of California reminds voters in his current newsletter that he had been "active" in efforts to remove Mr. llays from his committee chairmanship, and vows to work "to eliminate the corruption, the abuses, and the system which covers them up."

The resigned Representative Hays still faces an ongoing federal grand jury criminal in vestigation and a civil lawsuit in connection with his use of payroll funds. His \$30,000 annual pension, after 28 years in Congress, is believed unaffected by these cases.



Contour map of Mars and Viking landers -- 4,600 miles apart

'Son of Viking' may come from left-over spacecraft

By David F. Salisbury Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, California The success of the Viking Mars mission - berg. with two landers safely settled on the surface of the distant planet — may have set the stage

This is a plan to use leftover Viking hardware with some relatively minor improvements to revisit the Red Planet in 1982. Most of the third lander sits in a scaled box in a

For between \$350 million to \$450 million, a cept." He thinks there is a good chance travthird mission could be mounted, says Viking eling around Mars taking biological sample manager James S. Martin Jr. Another \$80 million would be needed to launch it.

is here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in

lometers. An advanced biology package is already being developed to enhance the search for life. And a "smart bomb" type of landing lar among yiking biologists since the first landsystem has been dosigned which can recognize large rocks and other hazards and so make it next logical step in the exploration of the red possible to set the lander down in rougher and planet. more scientifically interesting terrain.

the Viking management team. "It bothers me important role in our success as a species," to have a whole spacecraft and no plans to use says Dr. Sagan. The Viking III concept has the backing of it," says Mr. Martin. At the last landing-site selection meeting, he expressed the wish the actly what type of follow-on missions should be group could return in 1982 to do it all again.

more varied reaction to this plan. "I believe the biology team agrees that it

with just a little more flexibility" (like that which would be possible with a third Viking mission), says Nobel laurento Joshua Leder-

As far as NASA officials are concerned, however, the almost flawless way the Viking spacecrafts have performed thus far comes at an opportune time. The agency has only two future planetary missions funded: one to Venus, the other to Jupiter and Saturn. Consequently, NASA officials are trying to get an back room of the Martin-Marietta plant in Den-unusually large number of "new starts" apver, Colorado, Ninety percent of a third orbiter proved this year, an informed source says,

However, chief blologist Harold Klein feels he must "speak out against the rover contion of life there.

The lander would be equipped with tractor. On the other hand, Cornell University scientreads and a motor so it can travel several ki- tist Carl Sagan emphasizes the geological diing) to back his argument that mobility is the

"I think exploration is part of the very essence of human beings. I think it has played an

Though the scientists do not agree on exflown, they all want to see future explorations Among Viking scientists, however, there is a of some kind. And they are keen to capitalize on the public interest which the Viking mission



Battle of words under TV lights — a tough presidential screen test

America's next president: the debates could decide it

By Godfrey Speriing Jr. Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

political observers here are saying. In fact, as viewed from Washington, the with other activity either related or subordinate to these major TV confrontations.

Both the President and Jimmy Carter possess obvious strengths and potential weak- tration together. nesses as they move into a series of three head-on collisions:

· Mr. Carter, as the challenger, is free to attack the President's record. This could put Mr. Ford on the defensive.

Mr. Carter built a public record, too, as governor of Georgia - but it is not too likely to enter much into the discussions.

And since a governor is not involved in the wide range of problems - and responsibilities - that belongs to the presidency, his record

really does not amount to much of a target. Mr. Ford is the President — no matter how much Mr. Carter may want to imply that Mr. Ford merely is an appointee who is acting as

But Mr. Carter says that he will not give up his usual style of attacking hard. "I will treat him with respect," says Mr. Carter. "He's a good man." But Mr. Carter goes on to say that he will be his usual aggressive, hard-hitting

self when he goes to work on Mr. Ford. The President in any meeting with other citizens - whether it is shaking hands at airports, meeting with his Cabinet, or in a debate such as this - holds an advantage. The office of the . And those observers also see the debates as presidency always clings to him - and the the dominant element in the upcoming cam-

How does President Ford become just plain Jerry Ford when he climbs into the ring with Jimmy Carter? He may try - so as not to appear to be leaning unfairly on his position. But. Exxon fined \$100,000 he probably won't. Why should he - and give up one of his major edges over his opponent? for polluting Alaskan sea Mr. Carter says he will not let this presidential title bother him. He says he may call his

opponent "Mr. President" or just "Mr. Ford."

heavy involvement in shaping U.S. defense pol- Alaska's Beaufort Sea.

public servant who has been working for the not contest the allogation.

voters for a generation - first in Congress, then in the vice-presidency, and now in the

On the other hand, Mr. Carter may well benefit - in this post-Watergate climate - from the public distrust of Washington officeholders.

Thus, he undoubtedly will stress his outsidewhole campaign now may be debate-oriented, of-Washington background - together with his ability to bring a fresh look to the executive branch since he may not be turning to familiar Washington faces when he puts the adminis-

All this could turn into the issue that becomes decisive and which many voters will

weigh in terms like these: Do I want somebody -- like Mr. Ford -- who I think I know — or will I take a chance on Mr. Carter who might turn out to be a better president but who must remain a question mark un-

til he serves in the presidency? Mr. Carter, through the debates, will try to become better known - to convince voters they can be assured that he will give them the kind of government they would like.

Mr. Ford, through the debates, will seek to convince the voters that in the two years he has been President he has performed well botter, in fact, than many of his Democratic

critics say he has done. He will stress the credibility that he feels he brought back to Washington government, particularly to the executive branch.

lie will seek to take credit for an economy which certainly has shown new life in recent The debates - observers feel - could be ex-

citing, entertaining, and enlightening.

By the Associated Press

The President will be the participant who: Exxon Corporation has agreed to pay a obviously is the most experienced in govern- \$100,000 fine, largest ever assessed under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for ille-He will doubtless point to his long years in gally dumping 500,000 gallons of polluted waste Congress, his leadership role there, and his water from exploratory drilling operations in

The penalty was part of a consent order en-He doubtless, too, will not be shy about re- tered recently in U.S. District Court in Anchoferring to incidents in his background that rage, Alaska. A consent order is not an admispoint up that the public is looking at a long-time sion of guilt, although the accused party does

<u>arts</u> At las

H you've seen ern. "The Outla doubtelessly been man's feisty pe grandina struggi as much braver who belos her.

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Miss Truema surprise, how achieved star tress has bee cades. She is performers 4 dom, their pr ents the bas warding care

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them. 1 couldn that kit energy winkii "You one-n I ha!"

Defenders of the cold-blooded critters claim

United States



Voting in America: more and more don't

Beware: shop guarded by turtles

A web of controversy surrounds the latest in maintain.

Even snapping turtles may soon do some one Midwestern storekeeper had a particularly

she says.

York City.

hair raising duty as deterrents to theft from low overhead for his "anake" alarm system

By Richard L. Strout Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The army of nonvoters in the coming election may be the largest in U.S. history.

Nonvotors have grown through three presidential elections and a report based on a nalionwide survey from the privately financed Committee for the Study of the American Electorate indicates "it is possible that for the first time in over 50 years, a majority of eligible Americans will not vote in a presidential

The United States has one of the lowest turnouts of the democracies. Here is the per-64.0 in 1960; 61.8 in 1964; 60.6 in 1968; and 55.6

The new survey, conducted by the Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc., under the sponsorship of the University of Denver, concludes that nonvoting is more a feeling of what's the use (attitudinal) than of physical obstacles (structural).

This is important because congressional Democrats have been pushing for government dates' campaigns, why not extend it to help aid to voter registration which is common in pay for voter registration costs, as in Canother democracies, and so-called "postcard registration" has been hotly debated.

The study supports the thesis that a majority of nonvoters, if they got around to vote, would bers have been giving a 'no vote' to their leadbe Democrats, At the time of the survey, ers and institutions.

By Ward Morehouse III

Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

to replace burglar alarms.

shop windows.

security systems - use of spiders and anakes

But both security experts and animal profec-

tionists say store owners with reptile security.

systems should recoil from this practice.

of 50 to 15," the report says. It adds, "In the current fluid political situation there are about 10 million nonvoters who may, if they become interested in the presidential campaign, vote in the November election."

As of now, the survey estimates that 70 million voting age Americans "will not vote in

The study gives a profile of the nonvoter:

They tend to be younger and "less-educated, less-affluent, more urban, and less often white." There is also a new category of votor drop-outs - those "who voted frequently in 1968 or before, but have since become escentage record of voters for recent elections: tranged from the political process; dropouts tend to be older, more educated, more affluent and more allenated than other nonvotors."

Cynicism, distillusionment, apathy, and indifference to the electoral process are indicated by responses to questions by nonvoters.

Washington debates the issue; some say, "Why bother to get the vote of people too ignorant or indifferent to register?" Others say. "Now that the government subsidizes candi-

The new report observes:

"The American people in increasing num-

the animals face improper care. Security, ex-

perts say "scary" animals are far less effec-

tive than their invisible electronic alarm coun-

the Fire and Burglar Alarm Association, says

because he did not feed his snakes. When one

dled, he simply got another for the window be

cause "there were plenty of snakes around,"

The whole ouestion of a snake guarding a store - effectively - is hogwash, says James White of the Jewelry Security Alliance in New

Questionable gifts cloud FBI officers' careers

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Clarence M. Kelley's future as FBI Director break-ins carried out since 1966. seems secure under President Ford, who has cleared the United States's top "G-man" of any wrongdoing and urged him to pay back the vices will make it difficult for the FBI direcagency for questionable gifts and services.

Other FBI officials, however, may not get implement reforms.

gifts from subordinates and free government valances. services and property for his apartment. President Ford has endorsed a report by At- gifts to Mr. Kelley came from the pooling of torney General Edward H. Levi suggesting

that Mr. Kelley be neither fired nor reprimanded - but be allowed to stay as director codes. The gifts included a clock, chair, and after three years in office.

ermment lumber to build a birdhouse at his "In our view the caliber of government ser-

to him with evidence obtained in the current probe of the agency's recreation fund. And at least two dozen FB1 agents are under

Washington grand jury investigation for possible illegal

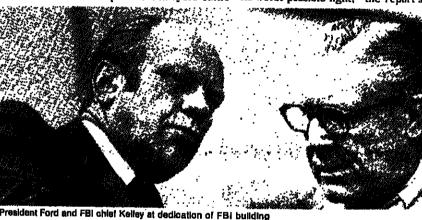
tor to pursue the on-going investigations and to But Mr. Kelley thanked Mr. Ford for his

Amid two Justice Department probes into confidence, saying faith in the FBI "is not mispossible FBI illegal burglaries and financial placed," and has paid the bureau \$335 for the abuses, Mr. Kelley has acknowledged receiving cost of material and labor in installing the

Mr. Levi's report to the President said the small amounts of money from the FBI's 16 topranking officials and did not violate federal

In August, the head of the division that pro- installed by the bureau until after they were Mr. Kelley did not know the valances were vided free drapery valances for Mr. Kelley's up, the Justice report said, and were done by home pleaded guilty to a charge of using government labor for security reasons.

vice is not improved in situations such as this, In July, Mr. Kelley fired the FBI's No. 2 where there is every evidence of an intention man and his own close friend, Nicholas P. Cal- to be honest, by a reading of human conduct in lahan, when Justice Department lawyers came tits worst possible light," the report stated.



President Ford cleared Mr. Kelley — others may not get off so easily

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While snakes may not be effective window uards, one San Francisco businessman is oving with the idea of putting a snapping artie in one of his jewelry-store windows. Sidby Mobell, owner of Sidney Mobell's Fine pelry stores; maker of the nation's only olid-gold mouse traps [\$3,000 each, retail] ays."We opened a new store in the Fairmont Hotel and I could use a snapping turtle But I would definitely feed it.

Lebanon's carefully watched war

By Jason Morris Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerusalem states' dispute with Israel on a back burner ment - Iraq's and Syria's. pending the still-unforeseeable political outcome of the 18 months of conflict on the far side of Israel's northern border.

Authoritative quarters in the Israeli capitul see virtually the entire Arab world entangled directly or indirectly in neighboring Lebanon. These quarters contend that the future course of Arab-Israeli relations cannot be plotted until the Lebanese fighting is over.

It becomes obvious in high-level conversation here that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin and his advisers have been following developments across their northern border to the last detail.

They are easily familiar with all the splinter militias and paramilitary forces and yet seem perpetually amazed by the degree of inter-Arab rivalry being demonstrated in the Lebanese imbroglio.

"Iraq has been airlifting massive amounts of weaponry to Egypt for transfor by ship to the Muslim and Palestinian-held ports,'' a qualified source said. There was an air of wonderment that radical Iraq could lean on Western-oriented Egypt to achieve a common goal: support for the Muslim-leftist-Palestinian side in

"Libya has been pouring \$40 million a month into Lebanon, making Lebanese currency as stable as ever," he went on.

The Iraqi motive evidently is to prevent

Syria from achieving hegemony over Lebanon. Rather, Israelis say, Iraq would prefer an anti-Syrian regime in Beirut if only to sap Syria's strength in the ideological war between the The Lebanese civil war has put the Arab two competing wings of the Buathist move-Libya's purpose is to undercut Egyptian in-

fluence in Lebanon while maintaining practical support for the extremist elements on the Muslim side.

Israel has been trying to keep as low a profile as possible in all this.

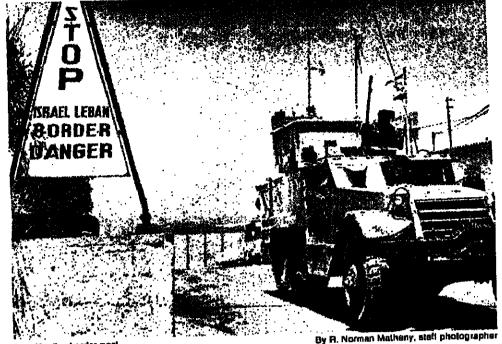
The fact that the sea lanes between Egypt and Lebanon pass close to the Israeli coast has enabled the Israeli Navy to intercept, board, and unload some of the trani-Egyptian arms

At the same time, Israeli field commanders have established contact with officers of the dissident Lebanese Arab Army, who apparently defied sympathizers in Belrut by holding talks on routine frontier problems at the Rosh Hanikra border post.

Although Israell officials refuse to confirm an Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon, events there indicate that things have been going Israel's way.

A recent incident: a clash between southern Lebanese villagers and Palestinian guerrillas in which three of the former and four of the latter were killed. It resulted from refusal on the part of the residents of the Lebanese village of Ain Ebel to readmit guerrillas for future forays across the Israeli frontier.

In another case, southern Lebanese residents reportedly dismantled a rocket launcher set up for use against targets in Israel.



Where Israelis and Lebanese Army dissidents have met

Some observers believe Lebanon has already been partitioned on a de facto basis, with the Syrian Army controlling the largest section ming out to the east, the Christians and Muslims holding enclaves along the Mediterranean coast, and israel dominating the south.

Syrian-Israeli interest in avoiding collisions over Lebanon was indicated by indications that not only are the Syrians completely absent from southern Lebanese sectors but also from the northern bank of the region's geographical demarcation line: the Litant River.

No Israeli official will discuss the question of arms shipments from here, but the prevalent broke out.

theme here is that Israel's current military posture was, is, and will be a constant factor in shaping the course of the Lebanese civil war. Reuter reports from Tet Aviv: Israeli Foreign

Minister Yigal Allon has said Israel never could let Lebanon - whatever the outcome of the civil war - give the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the right to use its territory for attacks on Israel.

He told a news conference here Tuesday that Israel would not allow the border situation to revert to the way it was before the fighting

U.S.-Israel confrontation over Gulf of Suez control

By Jason Morris Special to The Christian Science Monitor Tel Aviv, Israel

A series of seaborne confrontations in the Gulf of Sucz between United States civilian oil prospectors and Israeli Navy men has turned nto a full-blown diplomatic dispute between the governments of the two countries.

The issue is the precise delineation of Israeli control of the Gulf's waters - whether it is a fixed distance from the coast of the Israeli-occupied Sinal or a median line down the Gulf's

Israel contends the median line applies. As a result, barges manned by U.S. oilmen working for Egyptian firms have been forced to stay wost of the imaginary maritime line.

The incidents, which have flared periodically for more than a week, involved several em-

A U.S. embassy official here described the incidents as serious.

They are being taken up with Israel's ambassador to the U.S., Simha Dinitz, in talks at the State Department in Washington.

The U.S.-Israeli dispute coincided with an extraordinary debate in Israel's Knesset (Parllament) Sept. 7 on alleged Egyptian violations of the Sinal disengagement pact.

The Americans have been involved in Egyptian efforts to expand off-shore drilling at the relatively lucrative Murgan oil field along the Suez Gulf's western coast.

Directly opposite, at Al-Tur, in Sinai, Israeli oilmen have been trying to find new oil outlets at sea that might compensate, at least in part, for the Abu Rudels and Belayim fields surren-

since the end of the 1967 six-day war (when israel conquered Sinal) ran down the middle of

This was said to have been accepted by the United Nations as well as by Egypt, Israel and countries comprising the UN cease-fire observer corps.

Its basis, the aide went on, was Israel's military presence in Sinai.

At the same time, he rejected the notion that principles of territorial waters or conti-

nental shelf might be applied in this case. . The underlying Israeli concern is that extension of Egyptian off-shore oil drilling, even by American personnel, would eventually be followed by ostablishment of a permanent Egyptian naval control of these waters.

Until now, Egyptian naval craft have been

A foreign ministry aide said the line of juris strictly required to keep west of the gulf's mediction recognized by all interested parties dinn line. Israei's attitude evidently is adamant, even

if a showdown in diplomatic quarters ensues between this country and its closest foreign friend, the U.S. On the other hand, ex-Defense Minister

Moshe Dayan has repeatedly declared he would prefer to-see Israeli forces off the Sinal's western coast.

Mr. Dayan would have held out this offer in a bld to win Egyptlan consont to end the state of war between Cairo and Jerusalem. Without such termination, Mr. Dayan argues, the much-vaunted Sinai-II agreement is worthless.

He thinks it unnatural for Egyptian shipping, especially when the Suez Canal has been reopened, to have to pass Israeli naval patrols in the parrow Gulf of Suez, even though the Israciis keep to the east and the Egyptians to the west of the median line.

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*Kissinger in Africa

ter controversy within the ruling party and the Afrikaner majority among the whites. It is essentially a domestic political problem, but its repercussions inevitably spill over into Mozambique and other neighboring black countries from which a significant number of South Africa's work force comes.

From page 1

The preoccupation of the five black presidents - Messrs. Neto of Angola, Machel of Mozambique. Kaunda of Zambia. Nyerere of Tanzania, and Senetse Khama of Botswana - Is above all with Rhodesia and with Namibia.

If the Rhodesian problem is intractable because of Mr. Smith's obstinacy, they look to Mr. Vorster to show his good intentions at least by moving Namibia rapidly along toward multiracial independence.

Dr. Kissinger's technique will be to act as an "honest broker" between the two sides - South Africa and its black neighbors.

On Rhodesia, the problem involves first and foremost the Smith regime. Mr. Vorster has said he intends to see Mr. Smith, but not immediately. Separate forums may be set up in which the two different problems of Rhodesla and Namibia will be worked out.

The shuttle will take place between Pretoria, capital of South Africa, and either Lusaka (capital of Zambia) or Dar es Salaam (capital of Tanzania).

Dr. Kissinger received his invitation to begin his mediatory efforts from Tauzanian President Nyerere on Tuesday, immediately after the breakup of the five presidents' summit.

The Secretary of State was in Hamburg to brief West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his weekend talks with Mr. Vorster and to ask for West German participation in a proposed fund to aid transition from white to black rule in Rhodesia. He had already visited President Giscard d'Estaing of France for the same purpose earlier in the day.

Dr. Kissinger returns to Washington Tuesday and will await the report of his special envoy to the five presidents, Assistant Sec-retary of State-William Schaufele, before deckling on the precise timing of his trip to Af-

rica. Officials traveling with Dr. Kissinger, ex. cially strong in the high command of the Zimpected him to be in Africa by next Monday at

Monitor correspondent David K. Willis reports from Moscow:

Clearly upset at being left on the sidelines by Henry A. Kissinger's effort to avoid racial warfare in southern Africa, the Soviet Union has stepped up its criticism of the United States in recent days.

In general, the Kremlin appears to see beheath Dr. Kissinger's diplomacy more evidence of a broad U.S. push to establish influence over the arc of the Indian Ocean from the Persian Gulf around the Horn of Africa.

It links this with U.S. policies in the Pacific and sees, the outline of a grand design in re-cialist regime." couping the losses sustained after U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

Another wounding factor to the Soviets, it is thought here, is that Dr. Kissinger is not fol- sively" that "some progress" has been made lowing his Middle East peacemaking pattern of assuring Moscow that it will eventually be consulted and drawn into the diplomatic process. U.S.-British plan for a fund to enable, a future Dr. Kissinger has called Moscow "not unhelp- black Rhodesian Government to compensate ful! in the Mideast and has talked about Soviet whites who decide to leave. Nor does it refer



Nyerere: pivot in Kissinger shuttle

But in Africa Dr. Kissinger has criticized the Soviet-Cuban move into Angola and arms buildups in states aligned with Moscow. He has falled to refer to an eventual Soviet role. This flies in the face of recent statements by party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrel Gromyko that no international problem can be settled without the involvement of the Soviet Union

A stream of articles in recent weeks, culminating in a commentary by veteran analyst Yuri Zhukov Sept. 7 in Pravda headlined "Dangerous Maneuvers" portrays Washington as working to preserve racist governments in

The aim, as the Soviets see it, is to protect both the economic "outposts of capitalism" in southern Africa, and to ensure a continued NATO "bridgehead" to control vital scalanes around Africa.

Another element of Soviet thinking, Western analysis here note, is blunting Peking's influence in southern Africa, believed to be espebabwe (Rhodesian) Liberation Army, known as ZILA for short.

Recent Soviet press criticism has singled out Dr. Kissinger in person. The Zhukov article in Pravda argues the best way to achieve Dr. Kissinger's declared alms of supporting peace, racial justice, prosperity, and independence in Africa would be to obtain full compliance with United Nations resolutions that "sharply denounce" the government of John Vorster and Ian Smith, and to comply with sanctions against Pretoria for not granting independence

to Namibia (South-West Africa) by Aug. 31. Instead, the Zhukov article says, Dr. Kissinger "prefeired to resume the secret talks" with Prime Minister Vorster, whom the article calls the "ringleader of the [South African] ra-

Official U.S. spokesmen, says Mr. Zhukov, "keep silen!" about the results of the Kissinger-Vorster talks, and state "only evaor that "progress" continues:

The Zhukov article does not mention the participation in general talks to cement any at all to Mr. Vorster's pending meeting with step by step peace agreement.

By the Associated Press

On Highway One Calif.

Plennic L. Wingo is once again on the march. In reverse Mr. Wingo at 31 the unschallenged backward-walking champion of the world, is striding south walle facing north on this scenic coastal highway Today he was about halfway between the towns of faminia and Harmony, some 155 miles south of Sant Francisco, where he began his jaunt mily sant feeling just great declared wingo in a tole-pione interview from a roadside book. He's found in vas. The museum is paying his expenses on the liberal walking shoes on, and from the pione interview from a roadside book. He's found in vas. The museum is paying his expenses on the liberal walking shoes on, and from the walked shoot interview from a roadside book. He's flow in 1931-32, when he walked shoot miles bound for Sants Mixing, about 100 miles from Sants Mixing, about 100 miles from Sants walking about 100 miles from Sants wal

From page 1

*Carter's campaign

maries. It will again be his central theme in government. the final eight weeks of the campaign.

"The biggest mistake we could have been anything says Carter campaign manager Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Jordan, "I don't understand this economy. "would be to get away from those very things I don't understand the relationship of our econthat have brought us this far.

non-ideological. It was: 'This country is still doesn't. strong, and it's still good. We've got problems "So a lot of voters are looking beyond these but, working together we can solve these prob- complex problems and looking for qualities in

Labor leaders and rural rednecks are dent Roosevelt enjoyed.

The Democratic opportunity, as the Carter The battle lines are drawn. Mr. Ford compeople see it, is unique this year. It's only two ters that Mr. Carter is an unknown quantity, years since the Watergate crisis. There is a national yearning, they feel, for moral lead- an unknown 18 months ago the President says

This was Mr. Carter's theme in the pri- the White House with a mandate for righteous

"The issues are so complex that a lot of "The biggest mistake we could make," says people don't understand them anymore," says omy to our energy problems, to our situation in "Jimmy's message in the primaries was the Middle East. The average voter certainly

a president - integrity and confidence.

"That's part of Jimmy's non-ideological apequally important to the Carter campaign. He peal. We say, here's a man who's smart, who's needs them both to win through an old-fash- honest, who's optimistic. We think he can go foned North-South coalition like the one Presibody owns him."

ership, and that yearning will sweep them into would be a grave risk for the nation.

From page 1

*Viking tools

Benton C. Clark is the Martin Marietta scientist who engineered the x-ray device which fictory. The experience of building the thry is analyzing minerals in the Martian soil. For Viking seismometer is helping design advanced about a year, he says, the chief geologist of the models to help predict earthquakes, says Don Bureau of Mines has been after NASA to de- L. Anderson, director of California institute of velop a field version of this instrument.

"Geologists can tell interesting rocks from Designing valves which can stay closed durordinary ones but cannot always identify them—ing the 400 million-mile space journey to Mars in the field," says Dr. Benton. Because the and then open with a sight puff of gas was a Viking instrument weighs only four pounds and difficult engineering problem which TRW enguses little power, it could be taken into remote neers solved. Extracting the natural oils from areas and allow geologists to analyze rocks on the rubber, they found, kept it from flowing the spot.

Another, more involved case concerns the sachusetts institute of Technology to analyze engines. the blood of patients who have been myste-

"I am amazed at the lack of communication technical 'yellow pages'," lie comments,

There are some potential uses for this or-

merged the air is continually circulated to put more effort into this activity. through "scrubbers." These remove excess. Of course, the billions of dollars spent on the merged longer:

Technology's seismological laboratory.

and sticking.

"Now when we want a seal to last a long Viking instrument searching for organic mate- time, we extract the oils. We had never rial in the Mars dirt. The head of the organic thought of it before," says Jon Martin, the analysis team, Dr. Klaus Blemann, is using the company's rubber expert. They are using the same type device in his laboratory at the Mas-

To help spread the spin-off information, NASA contractors report innovations which they feel may have other applications. These between government industries," comments reports are put into a computer bank. Any U.S. Dr. Biemann. "They need something like a concern can query this file - for a small feeand determine if the space agency has developed something which meets its needs.

ganic detector as flown on Viking, says Al lack of money (0.3 percent of the agency's but However, these efforts have suffered from Diaz, the NASA Langley engineer who oversaw get this year), lack of cooperation within the agency, and low caliber staffing, say several One idea is to put it in nuclear submarines to knowledgeable NASA sources privately. There monitor air in the submarine. While sub- are indications, however, that NASA is willing

carbon dloxide But unfortunately they occa- space program were not intended to produce sionally turn harmless organic molecules into that better frying pan, as science fiction wile colsons. So the submarines are forced to sur- Ray Bradbury points out. Still, with a little face periodically to take on fresh air. Because more emphasis, the experience gained in this instrument could detect and identify these reaching for the stars could have a greater in substances, the submarines could stay subtrial problems.

From page 1

*Will Australia fire the Queen?

"God Save the Queen" as the national anthem ernment, he says. following his election last December.

"There is no ill will toward the Queen," Sen-

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Facing north, marching south

discontinued recommending Australians for Miss Eastwood says women are more enterroyal honors and instituted its own domestic stastic about royally than men are.
honors system. The former prime minister. The opposite point of view is held by Senhowever, at it paid homage to the Queen even James McClelland of New South Wales, former

as he began clutting the apron strings to the labor and immigration minister in the whitian cabinet. "The position of the monarchy was dealt a mortal blow in Australia" when the Mr. Fraser, it is noted, was quick to restore. Governor General dismissed the Whitlam gov-

The Queen remains immensely popular here, lar, but her popularity rests on her having so For example, the Australian Women's Weekly, real power—whereas the Governor General a magazine with 4 million residers (almost one) behaved like an absolute monarch. As the polithird of the population), frequently devotes its feal pendulum swings back again, there will be cover stories to her or to some other member massive disenchantment with the Fraser governeral family. A representative of the of the royal family. A representative of the ernment and with the governor general. In that magazine, Leelle Eastwood, says,"I think mood I expect Labour to be elected, and we'll there's been a swing back toward them just region. But I don't think it will be achieved ery matibag now."

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FC.

'Surviyal' possible

This leaves Mr. Miki's foremost rival, Deputy Pre-

Miki's judo keeps him in offe

As an election approaches the Japanese Prime Minister, thrust ford as an interim official, keeps foes off balance amid Lockheed briberyindal

By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There are times when it seems that Japan's Prime Minister Takeo Miki has nothing going for him but

Powerful figures in Mr. Miki's own party want to throw him out of office, and they have the numbers. the money, and the big business connections to do so. But it is precisely this big-money strength, in this time of scandal, that makes them suspect in the eyes of the Japanese public.

This makes Mr. Miki look sometimes like a master of the Japanese art of judo, with his opponents' weight and strength working against them.

The question of how long Mr. Miki can sustain his amazing judo act has kept the Japanese guessing for some months. When the elders of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) put Mr. Miki into power nearly I'wy years ago, they intended that he serve only as an Intering premier while the party heavyweights settled whell differences and orbits and heavyweights settled. tional and financial support for the top job.

Public opinion rarely has been decisive in the inner workings of the ruling, clique-ridden LDP. In its deliberations over leadership it is known for being nelther liberal nor democratic.

But with the Lockheed bribery scandal still being investigated under Mr. Miki's auspices and with a national election due before Dec. 9, public opinion, as expressed in influential Japanese newspapers, might just make the difference for the embattled Mr. Miki.

Above suspicion

The Prime Minister is considered to be above suspicton in the Lockheed attair. Any attempt to remove him before it is clear that a full investigation has been completed might look like a cover-up. It would be condemned as such by a significant section of the Japanese public and press.

The business establishment appears to be withholding funds from the LDP in an effort to contribute to Mr. Miki's fall. But because his financial needs are rolatively few, the Prime Minister, unlike his leading political opponents, is largely invulnerable to such pressure. He has only a small faction to which he must dispense election funds, and he has never been in the habit of lavishing large amounts of money on people to get what he wants.

One way of bringing Mr. Miki down might be first to cause the fall of his only poworful ally in the LDP, the party's secretary general. Yasuhiro Nakasone and the party's secretary general. Yasuhiro Nakasone and the party of the

been leading a campaign to "blacken" Mr. Nakasone. as the Japanese put it; because of the secretary general's alleged use of his induence to encourage the purchase of Lockheed aircraft, by Japan. But here again, public opinion and the impending election might save Mr. Miki

Even if Nakaspac fell leaving Miki totally with out the backing of major tections within the LDP. Miki might well survive," said Gerald Curtis, an American expert on Japanese politics from Columbia University. "Removing Miki would damage the party's image with the voters."



Prime Minister and Mrs. Miki with grandchildren in the garden of their private residence

mier. Fukuda, in a dilemma: If he acquiesces in Mr. the LDP after the election. Running as an indepen-Miki's continued rule through the coming election, he dent is an old tactic, aimed at avoiding the stigma of he risks splitting the ruling party, in full public view, only a few months before a national election,

As things stand at the moment many observers, in-cluding Professor Curtis, think that LDP losses in the coming lower house election are likely to be limited. One reason tor this is that the LDP has good pros-pacts of getting most of the successful "independent." cancildates, almost all of them conservatives, to join

may risk his last hope of getting the premiership. If being part of the establishment. This year, as a rebe comes out too directly against the Prime Minister; suit of Lockheed, the number of LDP candidates disguising themselves as independents is going to be particularly high. It may be the highest in postwar

A political cushion

The LDP is not expected to lose heavily in the countryside. In spite of Lockheed, because rural people think they have an interest in maintaining the

rule of a parish, them an artificially high,

In the classics a cushion against severe losses thank patures of Japan's electoral system. Tisse (1)1' of a substantial number of residentle of a loss of the plurality of the we appropriation cress.

The pulle seese disenchanted with most politica stile magnd might, Professor Curtis thinks, demonstra disaffection by staying away from the wil would favor the LDP, because the wing by conservative older people traditionally bate in comparison with other

The opposition the meantime, have not profited from thed affair so much as one might have explits within the opposition groups run deep's of the right wing of the Socialist Party, ice, still resent the Domocratic Socialist isome years ago, to leave the Socialist Put.

Those oppositions who would like to form a middle-of-benton to succeed the LDP find no strong pso rally around. A majority of the population listrustful of the Communists and the properties of the opposition, Japan's

Lockhoed Interior turn out to be much less of a reformaligations have been.

Separation of "In theory, alse paration of powers and checks and later as you do in the United checks and later states," said the states and contestation has Miki. "But a later and contestation has mot been (ruly later) that if the Lockheed in the predicted, that if the Lockheed investigation has public expectations, the vestigation has the polis.

LDP would a fre a reasonably thorough "If Mild a fit might gonerate investigation that the ontire domocratic enormous are a rise to irrational ele-political process LDP, however, there are Whatever by much domination of Japa-

factors political in the elements. In addition to ness society in appropries. nce of the essentially only group that under-leat issues that will inin post-industrial Japan; and second, the stant, "money power" of the

Funding like talaw and new public vigil-A new transpired affair may make it

ance resident to determine party poli-harder or the base funding is likely to cies in the continue of the continue of execution and influence. Continue to execute the continue of expected to be even beyond the completely reforming able to fulfill his financing political cam-Japan's expensive

paigns. The bribes specific have amounted to some Lockheed sireral timake the point that this \$12 million. Some tien electing a single LDP is a relatively some tien electing a single LDP member to the imposed to have taken the (Parliament) in indeed a single LDP in the imposed to have taken the indeed as a single LDP in the

In Puerto Rico -a boost for classical music

Casals Festival blossoms under Marta Casals Istomin

By Thor Eckert Jr. Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Maria Casals Istomin on stage, Puerto Rico University

San Juan, Puerto Rico This has been a milestone year at the Casals Festival in San Juan - its 20th anniversary, which coincides with the 100th anniversary of the late, renowned cellist's birth.

Many of the active participants - on stage and behind the scenes - have had some contact with maestro Casals (frequently called Don Pablo). But even if they did not, there is an nura, a spirit, a unique commitment to

musicmaking here.

The guiding light and music director of the Casals Festival Organization is Marta Casals istomin, Casals's widow and a cellist, singer, and musician in her own right. Her responsibilities include the yearly festival itself, leadership of the Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico, and the Puerto Rico Symphony. These constitute a full-time occupation, forcing her to divide her time between her New York office and between meetings in San Juan of the festival board, of which she is

It all began when then-governor Luis Munoz Marin asked Pablo Casals if he would be willing to start an organization to promote musical culture in Puorto Rico.

Local talent

As soon as Casals settled in he saw there was not sufficient training for local talent.

"... There was not an organization that would take care of music," said Mrs. Istomin. "There were some music schools, but Casals felt that there was a need for more to be done. . . Therefore, the symphony orchestra, which did not exist, was founded, and immediately afterwards, the Conservatory of Music, in order to provide the school-

music room, a full-length formal portrait of Mrs. Islomin was visible, as were a large number of mementos of Pablo Casals - mementos destinod eventually for two museums dedicated to his memory - one in Puerto Rico and the other in Spain.

It is not possible; to talk to anyone who-knew Don Pablo and not be struck by the tremendous effect he had on those around him. From dedicated musicians to dedicated supportors, those who knew him revere his memory as they cherished his friendship and

That sense of something unique could be felt at the opening concert of the Festival Or

chestra, under the direction of Raphael Kubellk. His performance of Beethoven's Ninth alded by the Conservalory chorus and soloists Johanna Meier (soprano), Retty Allen (mezzo-soprano), Robert Nagy (tenor). and Simon Estes (bass) - was something altogether special. Cohesive, of a whole, this Ninth scaled exceptional heights. Superbly gauged tempos, a vivid peasant quality in the Second Movement, and a melting cantabile in the Adagio let the music carry the emotion without a forced "interpretation" of it. And the finale, a sure show-stopper under almost any circumstances, took on a monumental

omeness rarely heard. Not an easy job

Kubelik loved working with the orchestra and loved the festival spirit, Mrs. Istomin recounted. He came without besitation, as does much of the orchestra each year. "This orchestra makes less money here than in any old job in the United States," Mrs. Istomin commented. "Why do they come hore? Because there is still an aura, a spirit, a tradition. This is the spirit we want to keep."

This year the festival attracted seven or eight respected concertmasters to play in the string section, and such eminent soloists as Rudolf Serkin, Mstislav Rostropovich, Gary Graffman, and Eugene Istomin.

But running the festival has not been easy. Funding is always short, and there have been grumblings about local performers and composers being ignored. "The symphony started with six or seven

[local] players, and now we have 28," observed Mrs. Istomin. "This increase is quite. considerable when you think that musicians ing for the musicians for the orghestra and are not made overnight."

eventually for the festival."

We were talking about the festival on a batclusively incal musicians. There is clearly

cony overlooking a giant breadfruit tree. San concentrated effort to include more and Juan loomed in the background. Through the . more Puerto Ricans in the Festival. The efforts continue unabated, and more manive mu sio is being programmed at-festival time.

Local music education has received an extraordinary boost from Conservatory and government funding - an unprecedented concept that has not happened in the continental United States. Young string players are being given virtually free lessons for about six hours a week.

500 applications

"The first day we announced the program; there was so much enthusiasm for it that 500 applications came in with only one ad one day in the newspapers of San Juan," ex-plained Mrs. Istomin. "We had 250 auditions

for these children after the parents had signed a paper saying they were willing to bring their children three times a week for two hours for each time." (That restriction was due to lack of transportation, and it put heavy demands on the parents.) ---

"You can see the interest there was for this program," Mrs. Istomin said. "Finally. we could accept 125 students. Only 20 have dropped out for various reasons. And these children are so enthusiastic, that they are the hope of our future symphony orchestra and the future of music in this country."

To hear these children - most with just 11/2 years of training — playing in a special concert, was to see demonstrated an extraordinary commitment and enthusiasm of teacher and pupil alike. Considering how long it takes to train string players, the results were impressive indeed. And there were some soloists of more than promising abilities. This project could not have been achieved without major help from the Puerto Rican government. But Casals's spirit is the overriding influence at the fostival.

'The 'great ideals' of music

"As long as we have people serving music in his [Casals's] way this will never end," Mrs. Islomin said. The children who never know him find musicmaking exciting because veneration of the great ideals of music is so strong at the conservatory.

"This is the spirit we want to keep," added Mrs. Islomin, "We cannot keep the spirit by wavering with the wind to whims of the people, but [by] commitment to an idea and to creative work, [to] being open-minded toward progress, to new developments, but al-ways kending a line of action. Was long as lines lideals in music are served, we will always have people who will

come to us. After all, it is not only Casals and what he was, but what Casals meant and what he stood for in terms of serving music said Mrs. Istomin.

"Just by his being there, the whole thing changed."

Singer Olga Ingelsias, who was later to perform several gorgeous Casals songs with the venerated plantst Mieczysław Horzowski, nodded in agreement.

Surely the effect Casuls had on Puerto Rico will never be forgotten. The Festival is testament to that, as are the Symphony Orchestra and the Conservatory, Marta Istomin is dedicated to perpetuating that offect, that institution, and that stand for quality, personally and professionally.

people

If you've seen t

ern. The cutta doubtelessly beet man's feisty per grandına strugglı es much bravery who helps her

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Miss Traema surprise, howe achieved star # tress has been cades. She is performers w dom, their pri ents the base warding care

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A couple edged close i. She played edy called at the Can went wror; know what tributed be Its wherea of Cannes, Trueman's

Since ti speaking / of shootin her suppo actress, be a sta "Il gel limited my the that kir It is energy the T



ways to **b** shape crepes



Crepe Suzette fold — four lavers thick



Stack or galeau -- with fillings in between



A new quiche — in ruffled crepe cups



Roll-up style — good for most fillings



Versitie foldover - for tacos or desperia



Photos from "Crepe Cookery" cookbook Ple-shaped wedges - good for appelizers

Even better than pancakes

For years serving an American-style pancake to an unsuspecting visitor was the surest way to prove how different the States are from the rest of the world. For the U.S. pancake is as thick and floury as only a cold Scots pancake can be. But it is served hot and with it comes that most aslonishing combination - butter, syrup, and bacon or sausage.

Recently America has discovered the crepe — missing out that convenient halfway step, the true pancake. With this discovery have come new techniques - nolably the upside-down cooking method.

In this article, the Monitor's food editor brings readers up-to-date on this latest of food crazes in North America. Her hints and recipes are applicable almost anywhere. But those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup equal 5/6 of a British breakfast cup. An American spoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

> By Phyllis Hanes Food editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The upside-down electric crepe pan is the biggest thing in cookware this year. For some people, crepes are nothing new. To others,

cooking on the bottom or back of the skillet

But to the everyday cook, this is more than a novel idea. It's an easier way to make an ultra-thin pancake.

The new pans, exhibited at the Housewares Exposition in Chicago last month, are electric for controlled hoat and they are especially designed to be used upside down.

You dip the pan in the batter, which you have already mixed and poured into a 9-inch

to turn into dough.

The current craze for crepes, a thin pancake with a filling, is similar to the recent fad for quiche, with its ple-shell base and custard fillings of cheese, meat, or vegetables.

Both are French dishes, which possibly adds status. But they are typical of the challenging recipes home cooks readily accept today.

Pronunciation a problem too Along with a reputation for being difficult to make, crepes present another problem - pronunciation. There are two ways. You can rhyme it with grapes for the American version, or rhyme it with steps for the French.

Crepe is a French word meaning pancake, but a similar word could have been chosen from almost any national tongue. There is the Hungarian palacsinta, crisp, but tender and fluffy with beaten egg white, filled with apricon or strawberry preserves, topped with whipped

cream or melted butter.

The Russian blini is made with buckwheat flour and filled with caviar or pickled herring and sour cream. Taco crepes are thinner than a regular taco, but with the same shape, seasonings, and shredded lettuce.

Jewish blintzes are cooked on one side, the brown next to the filling of cheese or fruit, usually. Then there is the Norwegian pannakaker, the Italian cannelloni, and other crepe dishes,

To the work the lightest states where the statest of the statest o is Crapes Supette, served flaming, a symbol of French elegance, and "craperles," or restaurants featuring only orepes, have been on the scene in large cities for several years.

Origin of upside down method

Palacsints might have been a more logical pame for pancakes made with the new upside

Off-beat salad

You'll find this crisp, flavoriul salad a real pleaser, Attractively arranged cooked diced

beets, well drained; orange slices; chopped celery, thin sweet onion rings, and toasted walnuts on lettuce greens.

Serve with oil and fresh lemon dressing seasoning as you like with salt, pepper, garlic, dry mustard, and your favorite herbs. For variety, substitute or the state of the salt of variety, substitute other in season fruit. for

down technique. It was two Hungarians, Paul- batter. At the same time, lift pan above by when they opened their Magic Pan restaurant Tilt pan in all directions, swirling the balls in San Francisco's Ghirardelli Square in 1965. so it covers the bottom of the pan in a ver A feature of these attractive restaurants, thin layer. Work quickly before batter con

opening its second restaurant here in the his-spatula and stack on plate. toric Fancuil Hall Marketplace, says, all you need to make crepes at home is a \$2.98 aluminum frying pan which you can spray on the

back with a Teflon or nonstick spray. Here are some good crepe recipes:

Basic Crepe Batter 1 cup all purpose flour 11/2 cups milk 3 eggs

Pinch sait ¼ cup vegetable oil

Sift flour and salt together into mixing bowl. Add eggs and beat thoroughly until smooth. Florentine Crepes Add milk and beat thoroughly. Batter should be 2 10-ounce packages chopped, from which the consistency of heavy cream. Let batter 1/2 teaspoon salt stand in refrigerator for about 2 hours to allow 💃 teaspoon pepper flour to expand. Pour batter into 9-inch pie 1 cup ricotta cheese

For upside-down skillet, be sure pan is warm 3 eggs, beaten slightly but not hot. Oil back of pan before making 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg each crepe. Surface should be well covered but

Dip warm greased upside-down pan into bat- ¼ cup grated Parmesan cheese ter in a 9-inch ple pan. Gently lift up and turn over. Cook over moderate heat until batter be- tions, drain, and press out water; then can gins to curl at edges. Remove from heat. Turn bine with salt and popper, Add ricolts, creat pan over and gently remove crepe.

stick coating. Others should be brushed with oil with one hand pour in 2 or 3 tablespoons of Makes 16 to 18 crepes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOVE

now owned by Quaker Oats and franchised too much to swirl. Return to heating unit on throughout the U.S., is a demonstration of medium-high heat.

crepes being cooked on the outside of the pans. Cook crepe until it is browned. Then can as they rotate, over a circle of gas flames. fully turn with a spatula. Use a Tellon coals or plastic spatula for coated pans. Brown other Ann Herzog, of the Magic Pan in Boston, side for a few seconds. Remove from pan wil

> Strawberries and Cream Crepes 3 cups strawberries

1/4 cup granulated sugar 1 cup cottage cheese I cup dairy sour cream 1/2 cup powdered sugar 10 to 12 cooked crepes

Slice strawberries, add granulated are and set aside. In blender, whip cottage des until smooth, stir in sour cream and pasty sugar. Fill crepes with about % of ca mixture and berries; fold over. Top man maining strawberries and cream, Holes No.

🔏 cup light cream 16 to 18 cooked crepes 2 tablespoons melted butter

Cook spinach according to package dist eggs, and nutmeg. Fill crepes with spins In a resultar side slanted crepe pan it is not mixture. Roll up; place in shallow-disa man mixture. Roll up; place in shallow-disa man mixture. Brush with butter; sprinkle with Part pan; based to be pan; bas san cheese. Place in oven, heated to 30

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Anthenaeum Library

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston's own touch of 19th-century London

By Stewart Dill McBride Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

brought his 200-volume library from England in 1023, the city has been bullish on books. And in this "Athens of America" the Boston Athenaeum has always been considered the Rolls-Royce of the library line.

Behind that enigmatic number "1014" painted on the window panel of the swinging. leans over a mound of papers covering a flatred leather-covered doors on Beacon Street is top double desk handed down by one of the a Boston institution that has the air of a 19th. Athenueum's founders, the Rev. John Sylvester century English manor and was once referred John Gardner. to by James Joyce as "the place that is to Boston at large as Boston is to the rest of New En-

THOSE WHO WOULD ENJOY THE HUMAN. roufing. ITY OF BOOKS."

readers with a serious need for its books."

Well-trod path straddled

The Athenaeum's blackened brownstone (acade straddles one of the most well-trod paths now houses a 500,000-volume collection, was in the city. But its existence, as well as its contents are known only to Boston's most proper and literate citizens. Its exterior was once said to convey the "dreary outmodedness that children often associate with their parents' wedding presents and house furnishings."

And according to Mr. Whitehill the Atheidentity. "It is part of the general Boston as- tedates by 50 years) and the libraries of Harknows where things are; those who do not should inform themselves by other means than in collections of Confederate imprints, mategaping at signs."
While the building brandishes a reputation

for "changing less than its frequenters," the early Boston newspapers, and George Washshiny mesh fence and scaffolding that now sur-ington's Mt. Vernon library. round this grand old institution hint at major alterations in progress.

By Jugrid Nelson

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Giving the hungry more than food

sands of pounds of food and immediate relief tain heat and hatch eggs for little cost.

founded duck and chicken farms in Barigia small, suburban community located citialds of desh, well-drilling projects in Haiti, and a but New York City. Volunteers there first learned requ to locate homes for Vietnamese orphans of Dr. Ward's work when a Yorktown boy, in Donmark.

Rudney Armstrong, emerging from a meeting in the Trustees' Room on the Athenaeum's fourth floor. There are a massive 19th-century Boston teak table surrounded by Gilbert Stuart por-Ever since the Rev. William Blackstone, the traits, he has gathered weekly with architects first white settler to present-day Boston, from the venerable Boston firm Shepley, Bul-

"We have no intention of violating or brutnlizing the place," says Mr. Armstrong as he

In essence, the library is spending a lot of gland."

The engraved tablet next to the entrance announces: HERE REMAINS A RETREAT FOR

money in places that won't show. Most of the funds will go into such necessary but unglamorous items as window frames, pipes, and

While the National Endowment for the Arts Founded in 1807 by 14 Boston gentlemen of and the Massachusetts Historical Commission the Anthology Society who dined together has donated \$18,250 toward the repairs and the weekly, the Athenaeum still restricts member- Athenaeum's healthy endowment has traditionship to its 1,049 shareholders, their families ally fended off the inflation that has troubled and guests, as well as a select group of re-most local institutions, the library has been searchers, and nonvoting ticket holders. Writes forced this time to inlitate its first fund-rasing former Athenueum director and librarian Wal- drive In more than 100 years. Depending on ter Muir Whitehill: "Any barriers that sur- how much cash the library can raise, Mr. Armround it have been high enough to keep out nui-strong says he hopes to refurbish the exhibition sances, but never so rigid as to exclude literate room on the second floor, expand the book and manuscript conservation department, and extend the elevator into the basement to make room for more shelf space. The library, which and is thus restricted from expanding by con-

The Athenaeum, one of the nation's five largest libraries in 1851, has had the good fortune of growing up in the company of other fine bibliotheques in the area such as the Bosnaeum has no intentions of offering clues to its ton Public Library (which the Athenaeum ansumption that any one with serious business vard. It has been allowed to develop its own rial relating to Gypsy life and culture (thought to be one of the best collections in the world)

Due to the Athenaeum's abundant art collection and its shortage of exhibiting space, one "I wouldn't really call them renovations. (inds paintings hanging on the end of the card That implies we're changing things. Let's just catalog, a Chiang Yee sketch of Louisburg call it renewal," says director and librarian Square in the stall of the first-floor men's

lished relief agencies, or missionary outposts.

One staff member, for example, now is work-

ing in Bangladesh with a missionary who had

learned an unusual - and inexpensive -

Director Rodney Armstrong inside the Boston Athenaeum

beautiful book hall of the Athenaeum to run a plumbing indoors." nominating caucus."

'Best elements' combined

speed, punch cards or placebos.

Since the formation divergents ago, "Food for method of duck hatcing in China; the duck hatcing in Chi carthquakes in Central America and drought in

Africa.

But, important as this emergency relief is, the organization's main emphasis is on long-term, self-help programs. For instance, it has founded duck and asterms.

ack when they will be accompanied by costs \$50, and researchers in need of material their master or mistress. "Many people look at particular to the library are admitted free for this place as a extension of their living room," limited periods, Monthly exhibits in the second-says Mr. Armstrong, "If a dog is civilized and floor art gallery are open to the public, as are not going to mp another reader, why shouldn't the twice weekly tours, he come in here?"

Not all of the Athenaeum shareholders, how-Athenaeum patrons frequently eat their ever are Brahmin-horn and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Athenaeum Spanish Granaty Burying Gra

room, a rotating art exhibition in the elevator home, bringing cake (in a string shopping bag) ("we'll soon be putting up a show of 19th-cento supplement the Spartan regime of plain and tury political cartoons there," says one staff sweet crackers. Then there were suburban vismember) and a kinetic sculpture sandwiched iters and unsophisticated journalists who marbetween a 19th-century Venus and an 18th-cen-veled at the intriguing notion of tea as some Quincy in 1821: "There are enough busts in the miliar thought of wearing shoes, or having

In his book "About Boston," David McCord Shares of the Athenaeum, once traded on the says the Athenaeum "combines the best ele- Boston Stock Exchange, are today worth about ments of the Bodician, Monticello, the frigate \$400 apiece but are generally hearded and Constitution, a greenhouse, and an old New handed down in the Brahmin clans like family England sitting room. . . . Yet there is on ev- helrlooms or centor season tickets to the Bosery one of its five delightful floors an unobtrutton Symphony Orchestra. sive sense of efficiency gained without noise or Because there are hundreds on the waiting

books: the high-ceilinged rooms, the little bal- markel" each year, some Bostonians have purconics, alcoves, nooks, and angles all suggest chased \$300 lifetime memberships. They are sanctuary, escape, creature comfort. The subject to the \$25 annual assessment and have reader, the scholar, the browser, the borrower the same privileges as those of the share-

this place as a club, not a library or museum." Under the Athenaeum's charter the gover-The staff watchword is "never offend a nor, as well as members of the Governor's proprietor" even if that means turning your Council and the Legislature, may freely use back when they choose to touch one of the the library but are not permitted to check out

tury bust of Ben Franklin. Commented Josiah Appalachian mountaineers might at the unfa-

Sharcholders pay an annual assesment of \$25 a year, which entitles them and members of their households to borrow from the library.

list for the Athenaeum "stock" and rarely "The Athenaeum is a kind of Utopia for more than it shares are traded on the "open

in Donmark.

Food for the Hungry was begun by Californian Dr. Larry Ward in 1971, with the help of private donations. Dr. Ward, who had Mrs. Rose Borpujari, all Indian employee worked with other relief agencies for some 20 stationed in Bangladesh, is one of a small precept: "Wherever the Bangladesh is one of a small precept: "Wherever the Bangladesh is one of a small precept: "Wherever the Bangladesh is one of a small precept: "Wherever the Bangladesh is one of a small precept: "Wherever there is nied, has colleagues in Calcutta. Thatland, Africa, and South Anierica.

But once an immediate need has been filled in a country, Dr. Ward and his small staff try that staff worker to be say on to develop self-sustaining projects of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, who has owned a share of the Altenaeum patrons frequently eat their over, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Power, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the owner, are Brahmin-born and bred, Says Paul lunches on one of the terraces overlooking

arts

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it is a deman seizes it by the l mission with be comes one of th picture whose o into meaningless Miss Truema

surprise, howe achieved star \$ tress has been cades. She is parformers w dont, their pri ents the base warding care

"I never d Trueman co helween int leagues who restaurant. the sense of do awfully business of : SIAT. . . .

v conbje edged close She played edy called at the Can. went wrong know what? ed between its wherea of Cannes. ' Trueman's

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speaking 1 her suppo actress, be a stai such 88 opportun "It gei continue limited. couldn'i that kir energy.

Oals, I one-m and F

adequate for the future On the other hand, Democratic presidential contender Jimmy Carter has branded Ford administration proposals a "cover-up" that signal U.S. corporations to "go ahead and bribe." Now, standing square in the center of the

U.S. debates how to end Lockheed-type bribe Take a kitchen with you opposite approaches: the so-called "Proxinire bill" (S 3664) that is now awaiting Senate action sometime in September, and the administration bill (S 3714) that would impose more Perhaps one of the most controversial issues facing lawmakers this session is now coming moderate controls on bribery. to a head here: how best to prevent corporate

Significantly, major business organizations. such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, have questioned the need for "tough" legislation along the lines of the Proxmire bill. "The chamber is just not convinced that now legislation is needed at this time," argues Jeff Staats, associate director, trade-negoliations information services for the U.S.

The main issues being discussed here are: • To what extent is anti-bribery legislation

needed at this time? Would stringent rules requiring disclosure of payments made abroad work against U.S.

• Are overseas "payoffs" - from often questionable "brokers' commissions" to outright

now admitting having made overseas payoffs. Commission. has the tide of such transactions crested - or The report would be made publicly availthen the report would be report would be reported by the reported by is legislation necessary to thwart future pay- within one year, unless the Secretary of %

The Proxmire bill - reported by the Senate Banking Committee this past June – is itself a delay, with the possibility that the doors make cooking idensits . . . well, that is another story hodgepodge of sorts. The measure includes a closure could be slammed shut by State altrogether. provision favored by the Securities and Expariment deliberation - that has led Den. Yet here was Dian Thomas proving how change Commission requiring companies to cratic contender Jimmy Carter to talk date simple it was - frying bacon and eggs on the use accurate bookkeeping methods and not of a "cover-up."

payments made for purposes of "obtaining or bill signed by President Ford this past as retaining business" — in effect — bribes.

The bill does not require outright disclosure But the question of making overseas bile of overseas payments, a provision included in illegal remains unresolved. the first original version of the Proxmire bill.

would require that payments made abroad for simply outlaw bribes, rather than require "commercial benefit" be reported to the Sec- same burden of proof to show that a comp retary of Commerce; Commerce, in turn, has violated a disclosure law. It is money would send along a report to the departments tive simply to prohibit the corupt at of State and Justice, the Internal Revenue Ser- rectly.'

With some roughly 100 U.S. corporations and if necessary, the Securities and Excessional Excessional Committee and Ex

felt it would injure U.S. foreign policy.

It is precisely this latter point - the one part Boston batel, and without any conventional

For its part, the SEC requires disclosure At the same time, the measure prohibits overseas payments as does the 1977 loreigner cup. In no time flat, I was enjoying a finger-

Says Senator Proxmire: "It is better not The administration position, by contrast, policy and more effective law enforcement

who has combined her professional skill with a long-standing love of the great outdoors to become a sort of "camp economist." She is on the faculty of Brigham Young University where she teaches home economics as it relates to camping, picnicking, and to home-style barbecuing, "Remember," she says, "the great outdoors starts in your own backyard."

lickin' morning meal.

But back to the balcony breakfast I enjoyed recently. As a camper myself, I have cooked

Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

breakfast, 10 stories up on the tiny balcony of a

In a kitchen you expect it. But to prepare

top of a care, toasting bread on the sides of the

no can, and, yes, boding water in a paper

The point of the demonstration? "Imagine."

Dian said as we looked out over the busy

streets of Boston, "that this was your camp-

site, and you were looking down over the tops

of the pine trees to an azure lake in the valley

Miss Thomas is, in fact, a home economist

kerosene stoves, and more recently over one of those tote-along gas ranges. But never did I imagine a couple of empty cans, some corrugated cardboard, and a little paraffin wax could be such an effective stove

Here is how to make the stove. Take an empty number-10 can (1 gallon), says Miss Thomas, remove one end completely, and wash the can.

With a pair of fin snips make two cuts up the side of the can from the open end. The cuts should be about three mehes long and four inches apart. Pull out the piece of metal in between the cuts so that it resembles a partlyopened overhead garage door.

Slip the loose lid into the can and press it up against the closed end. This will provide a double thickness of metal for the cooking surface of the stove. Next, take a punch-type can opener and panch about five smoke holes just below the rim of the can. These punched holes will also hold the loose end of the can firmly against the closed end.

For the burner - or "buddy burner" as Miss Thomas calls it - take an empty small tunafish or similar-size can and fill it with a rolledup strip of corrugated cardboard. Cut across the corrugations, so that the holes show. Melt a standard-size block of paraffin wax in a double boiler and pour this over the cardboard. You can use this right away or let the wax over an open fire, Boy-Scout style, on pump-up harden. Now it is ready to burn. For easy light-

ing, hold the can on its side or even at a slight browned the bread simply fell off, at which angle over a lighted match.

The heat this little burner-can gives off is remarkable, so you will need a damper. Miss Thomas uses the cut-off lid of the tuna can to which she attaches a wire handle. By placing the lid part way across the flame, the heat is

When I was given a demonstration of this method of cooking, Miss Thomas lit the burner Boiling water in a paper cup still seems rea hole in the center went on top of the bacon from the paper sides to prevent combustion. and a fresh egg was broken into the hole. A minute or so later, the "egg in a basket," as Roughing It Easy (Warner Books) which tells Miss Thomas calls this recipe, was turned over to cook the other side.

ands until they stuck to the can. When nicely into the act.

The Christian Science

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stage Miss Thomas repeated the procedure on the uncooked sides of the bread.

CORRUGATED CARDBOARD

AND PARAFFIN

ROLLED

BUDDY BURNER

This type of stove is economical to use. One cake of paraffin wax (43 cents for a package of 5 in the Boston area) will last for six hours with the entire surface of the buddy burner aflame. But as few recipes require such high heat the paraffin invariably lasts twice as long.

and then placed the "stove" over it. Then she markable to me. Miss Thomas placed a cup folded one slice of bacon into a V-shape and filled with water directly on the buddy burner. put this on top of the slove. Almost immedi- The sides grew black but never burned away ately she used the damper to cut down the and pretty soon the water boiled vigorously. flame by three-quarters. A slice of bread with Apparently water conducts enough heat away

Ding Thomas has written a book called how to make and use the tin-can stove, and describes hundreds of other good camping ideas Toast was made by holding two slices of - from how to bake a cake in an orange peel bread against the side of the can for a few sec- to how to organize a campsite and get the kids

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travel for half price.

France: where the tax collector sells bonds

By Philip W. Whiteomb Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

financial

By Guy Haiverson Business and financial correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Coming against a backdrop of mounting po-

litical turmoil in Japan and the Netherlands,

triggered by Lockheed bribery disclosures, po-

litical bribery is now expected to be an almost

certain point of political controversy in the up-

The Ford administration position remains

clear-cut: legislation prohibiting foreign bribes

would be almost impossible to enforce, while

existing laws - requiring disclosures of pay-

ments of "material" significance — should be

bribes abroad by U.S. corporations.

coming U.S. presidential election.

In France, people with a little extra money have been turning lately in greater numbers to

The past office places about is billion in 6.5 to 10.5 percent, into the hands of small in-

The tax collectors are selling another \$2 billion worth each year, a surprising fact considering the traditional French hostility to taxes. In a little more than a decade, the French post office has wrested much of the treasury



Only 13 years ago the French banks were doing 35 percent of this business with the post offices selling exactly a third of the total. In 1975 the banks were down to 1.6 percent of the sales, and the post offices up to 63 percent.

Most of the explanation lies in the multiplicity of post offices. But anonymity, dear to the neart of the typical French family investor, plays a big part. No one need know about your Tringent you could just have gone into

And the most popular form of French treasury bond can be issued to you anonymously if you prefer. The amounts are either 500, 1,000, or 10,000 francs - about \$110, \$220, and \$2,222 at 4.5 francs to the dollar.

Interest is progressive. It is possible to buy one-year bonds at 6.5 percent, two-year at 7.5. But almost everyone buys the ordinary fiveyear bonds, with the right to sell back the bond at any time. The first three years interest is deducted from the price of the bond, the rates being 6.5 percent if left only one year, 7.5 for two, 8.25 for three: 9.37 for four and 10.5 percent if cashed in only at the end of the five

One final fact, indicating the instinctive French attitude toward rainy days. The present total of treasury bonds sold to people who buy stamps or pay taxes, is about \$7.6 billion. And that is less than 6 percent of the "liquld" savings — the readily available savings of the 12 million French families with their \$140 billion ready for an emergency.

EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. Dollars

Turkey recycles straw

By Ralph Shaffer

Turkey is into straw. So is Denmark. That's right, plain old straw - the harvesting stovers once burned back or plowed under for next year's crop. Grain-producing countries like Turkey have found out that straw need not be a waste product.

A new straw-processing plant is scheduled to open this fall at Edirne, near Turkey's border Kolding have gone a good deal further with Greece. It will produce fluting paper for corrugation, with a 100-ton-per-day capacity fed by recycled paper and semichemical wheat

Finished corrugation material will go into the packaging of almost everything Turkey grows or produces, from detergent to refrigerators to sultanas.

"We believe this is the kind of technology deeloping countries need to work with," an official of this new plant said. "Making products like these from your own country's raw - or waste - materials develops a 100 percent domestic product. No need to worry about an import supply of raw materials with all its comdexity of regulations, or the sometimes difficult problem of obtaining foreign exchange."

one vast fertile wheatland where the stick plow has given way rapidly to the tre Straw, as a by-product from its famous strain, Red Turkish, may give Turkey ready stout agricultural sector another book the near future, with new technology dried stems of coreal plants.

According to the Danish Journal, a quality publication of the Ministry of Foreign experiments at the Biotechnical Institute just upgrading straw for use in paper products. Because it is rich in protein, tists there have been insistant that inco processes could convert straw into bull fodder. And they have been successful

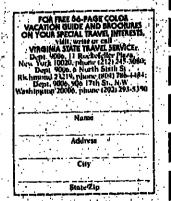
The Kolding developed process in the Kolding developed process in the first into a full-fliedged operating system that with licensees building some 32 plants places like Finland, Britain, Australia; and Poland and Poland

The Kolding group has extended its interto the possibility of converting straw into ents for human consumption at a pilot Juliand. Spokesmen for the limiting state Juliand. Spokesmen for the intifinished people products years away.

Virginia in the fall is the look of love on a sunny mountainside. Blue Ridge Mountains turned Crimson and gold. Natural Bridge and Natural Tunnel. Biplanes and triplanes at the Flying Cir-

cus near Warrenton, Hampton's Apollo 12 spacecraft. Mount Vernon and Monticello River plantations like Shirley and Sherwood Forest. Golden beaches still summer warm. Whatever you love, it's here in Virginia.

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U.S. phosphate firms unfair, says Europe

The European Common Market Commission has asked the United States for its views of complaints that the American phosphata in dustry is trying to dominate the European market, commission sources said here Mon-

European phosphate fertilizer companies have compliained that American fertilizer mah-ufacturers buy their raw material — phosphate rock from U.S. producers at around \$15 per short too against a world order of their state. short ton, against a world price of about \$13.

Europe, which has to import all its fock. buys about a quarter of its needs from the U.S.

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environment

U.S. farms suggest new energy sources

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

in the relatively near future - perhaps as little as 10 years from now according to some estimates - power-hungry U.S. agriculture may draw much of its energy from on-farm

Solar collectors, wind generators, methane digesters, and the like may become as common to the farm scene as are the tractor and the barn today. Researchers, in fact, consider total self-sufficiency a distant but attainable goal for U.S. farms.

How rapidly these energy systems are accepted will depend on the cost and availability of conventional fuels. Natural gas already is in short supply and rising rapidly in price, which suggests it is just a matter of time before economics begin to favor the "natural" systems.

Dr. Richard Smith of Iowa State University sees 10 years as a realistic time frame in which to develop many alternate-energy sys- is absorbed by the black plastic and stored in tems to the stage where farmers will use the salt water. In turn, heating coils gather them. Dr. Smith heads a study into ways in this heat and transfer it to the buildings when which a Midwest farm could become self-suf-

Currently, the study is working on methane assembled a low-cost, sandwich-type solar gas production from manure and using it to heater in which a two-inch air space was the heat homes and barns, and for cooking, grain drying, and possibly running machines.

Dr. Robert Fehr, an assistant on the project, has been operating a 100-gallon digester for the past 18 months. He describes his findings as 'sketchy as yet." Methane's chief drawback, he says, is that it is difficult to liquely. But it is a good direct heat source and could be used to fire home furnaces and gas ranges.

A digester to handle the manure from 300 head of cattle is being designed. The study is also working on the effect methane will have

Experiments with solar heat at agriculture stations around the country are principally concerned with raising air temperatures to help dry grain and hay. But Ohio State University is working with a solar pond which gathers neat for homes and other farm buildings.

acts as an insulator. Heat from the sun's rays an economic basis."



material."

At South Dakota State University, engineers "filling" between black aluminum roofing panels on top and plywood panels below.

Air which readlly heats up 10 to 15 degrees F. during the haying season is drawn out of the "sandwich" by a fan and pushed through a duct to the hay stacks.

At Ames, Iowa, similar "made-on-the-farm" solar collectors were found to cut electricity consumption by up to 50 percent in the drying of grain. Iowa State engineers Gerry Klein and Glen Kransler calculated savings in electricity at 2 cents a bushel on the 3,500 bushels they worked with last fall.

Meanwhile the windmill, once common on the prairies and still much in use on Pennsylvania Dutch farms, is also being looked at anew. Some wind-generation units are on the market; but Leo Solderholm of the USDA's Agricultural Research Station at Ames, Iowa, be-The 160,000-gallon pond is mostly filled with lieves their general acceptance on farms is salt water and covered by a black plastic liner. still some way down the road. You can gener-On top of this are two feet of fresh water that ate electricity with them, he says, "but not on

Perhaps the return to the windmill for irrigation is closer at hand. Many farmers who burn natural gas - the raw material for the nitrogen fertilizer so important to their crops -to run the pumps see this as a wasteful and increasingly expensive practice. Wind-powered irrigation therefore has its special appeal. According to Wesley F. Buchele, professor of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University: "For every year we burn natural gas as a fuel, we lose 16 years supply of gas as a raw

Dr. Buchele sees crop residues as a useful alternate fuel. He contends that Iowa grows all the energy it needs in cornstalks. On a wider scale, crop residues - three tons per acre in the corn belt, two tons nationwide - "would meet about 20 percent of the nation's energy

"There is enough energy in 15 pounds of cornstalks to equal one gallon of propane." says" Dr. 'Buchele,' whose calculations give stalks the competitive edge over coal for electric generation in Kansas. Coal with its high transportation costs, runs at about \$1 per 1,000 Btus of heat; cornstalks about 65 cents per 1,000 Blus. Recontly, in a trial at Ames, 100 tons of cornstalks were put through the generating plant and "they burned very satisfac-

A plea for the world's rain forests

By Kimmis Hendrick Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Morges, Switzerland The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has set out to raise \$2 million by the end of this year to save the world's tropical rain forests.

At stake are vast supplies of rubber, timber, and several specialized food products, including cocon, bananas, and avocados, according to WWF president Prince Bernhard, of the

"This year," Prince Bernhard declares, "man and his machines will destroy more than 100,000 square kilometers of tropical rain forests. This is an area the size of East Germany,

Prince Bernhard contends; But he says they are being destroyed for timber, ranching, agri-culture, and settlement, without regard for preserving their real values:

In Colombia, he says, more than four acres of jungle are being destroyed per minute; in Brazil the rate is even higher. In Sabah — Malaysian Borneo — lumbermen have damaged but left standing more than two thirds of the trees they don't want, Uncontrolled cutting in Indonesia has ruined some 67 million acres.

Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources money" which can help governments and other (IUCN), for which WWF raises money, rain authorities to increase conservation projects. forests are important as "laboratories" where In the past 14 years, WWF has raised some \$20

nanas, and other native products. wild bananas," World Wildlife Fund spokesmen to continue this year with its drives for conser-



Man is depleting S. American rain forests, home of cotton-top marmoset

IUCN and WWF consider that their drive to 'According to the International Union for save the world's rain forests is raising 'seed nature can breed new varieties of rubber, by million to that end, Prince Berninged reports. In addition to its emphasis on saving the rain "If Southeast Asia's forests go, so will all the forests, WWF, in cooperation with IUCN, plans

ber, avocado, and cashew nuts, as well as Bra-zil nuts which are collected from the wild." rhinoceroses, crocodiles, birds of prey, water-fow), and other endangered creatures. Its profow), and other endangered creatures. Its programs also will be concerned with saving threatened plants, especially the cycads, palms, forn trees, and orchids.

World Wildlife Fund's 4th international congress, scheduled Nov. 29 through Dec. 1 in San Francisco will have as its theme; "The Fragile Earth - Toward Strategies for Survival."

warn. "If South and Central America's forests vation of lemurs, great apes, whales, scale, theme will help to bring shoul what he calls "a go; so will all the wild varieties of cocoa, rub-marine turties, polar, bears, wolves, tigges, drastic change in human values and policies."

Must be destructive

By Robert C. Cowen

Let's get rid of a "victim mentally."

Seismologists are beginning to each forestall the recent devastation by called it probably "the most significaevent" in earthquake science. The Q.

government do about the general C quake challenge this warning typing?

Basic carthquake studies and pressing and frustrating."

needed for that. Congress should playing with this issue and back

hallenge — **not**i a known quake area, has done noth masonry buildings - to say. must bear much of the reside can help.

Congress should consider special a areas under a specific quake warping mium areas might also be worthwille

We are not helpless before Given the admittedly imperfect a standing and foresight of modern geo ics, we can appreciate earthquaks
what they are — a natural part of sel dynamics - and conduct our affairs to minimize destruction.

earthquakes

ward earthquakes. These shocks iremors are the natural vibrancy of to tive planet. Their destructiveness refhuman ignorance of what to prepare! far more than it implies inexemble

that ignorance. Chinese experis &: success with the Feb. 4, 1975, lie quake shows what is becoming Many thousands of lives and many ment were saved thanks to a lance t accurate that Frank Press of the la. sachusetts Institute of Reinology by nese report saving more lives in two si forecast quakes last May 29 as well

Now Los Angeles faces the same to of prediction. Seismic analysis of the te Andreas fault near Palmdale, when usual uplifting is going on, bes contin James Whitcomb of the Callfords stitule of Technology there may walk: major quake there within a year. 05 geophysicists, especially Frank Re take the Palmdale situation seps enough to have persuaded the king House to reprogram \$2.1 million and Geological Survey funds to monitor

What should California and the ke

casting research need to be pushed U.S. has scarcely begun to explore b field. Defense work on nuclearles toring has beefed up U.S. scismolog 5 as Carl Kisslinger of the University Colorado told a Senate committée l February, marshalling that takes of derfunded earthquake research

After four years of dilly-dalying Senate passed a bill last May to apply the \$150 million over three years for set? search. The House had yet to ad # writing. Even if passed, the act would vide no money. An appropriation ad

uation plans or some 14,000 unrelugate preparedness. Yet the federal government

Even if no quake occurs, respondes the warning will be costly. Quake has ance subsidy in high-risk and high

Daycroft





Going back to school — Soviet-style

ters – white, black, and red.

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Yulia, a freshly scrubbed eight-year-old, had on a new brown dress with a white collar and detachable white cuffs, two white hair ribbons, long white socks, white shoes, a starched white apron, a red Lenin lapel pin, and clutched a bouquet of red gladioli.

CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA 91711

Richard C. Wheeler

Harvard University, A.B., M.A., C.A.S., Headmaster

SCHOOL GRADES 1-12

WAIMARIE DRIVE MOUNT WAVERLEY VICTORIA AUSTRALIA الرائب أفراقها والمعادية والمراجعة

ALL STUDENTS ATTEND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE *SUNDAY SCHOOL"

1) to opening-day ceremonles in the Soviet

They headed for four-storied School No. 593 in the Voroshilov district of Moscow, amid a meet the needs of the Soviet system. bobbing sea of flowers and aprons and blue jackets belonging to their 1,000 classmatos. from Riga in the west to Khabarovsk in far- tories, study rooms, and workshops. eastern Siberia, the scene was the same: jammed with apples and books, and proud par-

ents craning to see and photograph the cerethe pre-school rush, Yulia and Alyosha and schools. their parents bought them the morning before.

upgrade and expand schoolteaching, curricula, and buildings in the 1976-1980 five-year plan. One major problem, according to Education with massive new housing developments and

Underwater class

By Elton Manzione The Christian Science Monitor

Recently a civil engineering class at Clem1 room" - they were 50 feet below the surface the children can eat apples or other snacks. Charleston (South Carolina) Harbor.

struments on the ocean floor. The package, de-shift start at 2:30 p.m. and finish at 6:30 p.m. on waves moving past on the surface.

utions to them. "For example," he said, fit is them up after work. Intions to them. "For example," he said, fit is little up after work.
Impossible to adequately explain the move..., Older children on the second shift stay home ment of materials on boaches; without an un; in the mornings and may sail lunch at school

Her twin brother, Alyosha, was sober in dark entire new towns, and to make sure city and blue woolen tacket and trousers, lapel pin, an rural areas have a proportional balance of ppen-necked white cotton shirt, dark blue schools.

socks, and black shoes. His bouquet was of as- Some of the bigger schools are taking 2.500 or more pupils, a size Mr. Prokofycy agrees The children were among the 42 million ele- can be "unwieldy and hard to run."

mentary and high-school pupils who set off He also admits to some "serious shortearly on a sunny and bright Wednesday (Sept. comings" in textbooks and plans to meet them by concentrating more on "basic facts, laws. and theories" and on a better grounding in industrial trades at nonvocational schools to

The five-year plan calls for new schools for at least seven-million students, more than half And across the huge expanse of the U.S.S.R., of them in villages, and for improved labora-

Yulia and Alyosha have started second class streets filled with flowers, new school satchels here (second grade in the U.S. system). Besides them and their fellow elementary and high-school students, the Soviet Union has 12 million more students at universitites and tech-To make sure of their traditional bouquets in nical colleges and 5 million studying at night

Once at school, Yulia and Alyosha lined up The Soviet Union is making a major effort to coutside with their classmates. The school includes children from the first class (aged seven) through the 10th class (aged 16).

Tenth-class students paraded with banners Minister Mikhail Prokofyev, is to keep pace and drums. Then a boy from the 10th class took a girl from the first class and a girl from the 10th class a boy from the first class, and the two pairs walked through student lines into the building to mark the beginning of the year.

Yulia and Alyosha will attend four 45-minute periods a day; six days a week. So the day is Older children attend five or six periods.

After two of the periods there are 10-minute son University met in a rather unusual "class- breaks. There also is a 15-minute break so that

of the Atlantic Ocean, about 20 miles east of When their school day ends, at about 12:30, Charleston (South Carolina) Harbor. Julia and Alyosha walk home where their Ba-Prof. Billy L. Edge and several of his stu- bushka (grandmother) gives them lunch and dents were spending an hour here installing a looks after them until their parents, who both 900-pound package of concrete, steel, and in-, hold jobs, come home. Children on the second

signed and built by the students, is a wave. Families with no babushka can arrange for gauge, and its purpose is to collect information the younger children to stay at school for lunch on waves moving past on the surface. (typically tea, buns, perhaps frankfuriers, pie, Professor Edge explained that it is impor- and either yogurt or sour milk that tastes lant to study wave action when looking at something like yogurt). Children on the first coastal problems and possible engineering so: shift can stay until their parents come to pick

derslanding of wave behavior." before starting classes.

BEGIN HERE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

H you've seen t ern, "The Outladoubtelessly been man's felsty per grandma struggh as much bravery who helps her.

R is a demair serves it by the f mussion with be comes one of the pleture whose of into incaningles: Miss Truema

surpuse, howe neldeved star £ tress has beef cades. She is performers w dom, their pri ents the bust warding care

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arts/books



Laurence Olivier, Sean Connery (from left) and Maximilian Schell (at right) in scenes from 'A Bridge Too Far'

Costliest film ever planned

Fame, fortune, and stars take over small Dutch town

By David Sterritt

The bridge over the Rhine at Arnhem is no North America and Europe, gathered from longer the sleepy Dutch thorough(are that it museums, voterans groups, and private collecwas in 1944, when the Allied forces made it a tors. crucial rallying point of Operation Market Garden — a bold attempt to cut short World War II with a mighty tank and paratrooper invasion of the Ruhr in Germany.

Today Arnhem is a small but bustling metropolls with a modern skyline. The bridge, according to movie mogul Joseph E. Levine, "is Gould, Gene Hackman, Anthony Hopkins, as busy as 59th Street in New York." All of which posed a problem for the makers of "A Bridge Too Far." Levine's fabulously expensive chronicle of the ill-fated Allied operation, due for release on June 15, 1977.

So Levine promptly mounted a "reccy" movie slang for reconnaisance trip - and stumbled on the town of his dreams: the mellow 12-century-old burg of Deventer with its el- fact, at \$25 million "A Bridge Too Far" is the derly church and narrow streets and, above most expensive picture ever planned. Some all, its arching bridge that makes a perfect few movies have gone over that astronomical doppelganger for Arnhem itself.

cent said "Yes" to a visit by Levine and company. And so they came - director Sir Richard cost?" he mused while relaxing on location in

16th Parachute Division from Great Britain. Deventer, Netherlands Plus working military hardware from all over

> Not to mention 13 of the brightest superstars in the known universe, moving in and out of Deventer on precise schedules, like figurines on a fine Dutch clock: Dirk Bogarde, James Hardy Kruger, Laurence Olivier, Ryan O'Neal, Robert Redford, Maximilian Schell, and Liv

And some 1,500 extras, mostly delighted Deventer people who never imagined that half of Hollywood would fall right into their laps.

As you might have guessed, all this is costcost, but none was ever supposed to. Nor does The local residents were polled, and 90 per- Levine himself know what the final figure will Attenborough, 100 hand-picked London actors, a canvas movie-mogul chair. "It could be any-

thing. It has to go over budget, even though I After Ryan's death in 1974 Levine bought has don't want it to! The weather here is rotten, rights to the bestseller from Mrs. Kaltry this is the first nice day we've had in two Morgan Ryan (now a technical adviser on the

time operation, too, but generals are less fussy of such hits as "All the President's Men" as than filmmakers. Operation Market Garden "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." For took nine days. "A Bridge Too Far" is taking the requisite "orderly mind" he took on & more than two years, from the original plan- Richard Attenborough - "Dickic" to Levinening to the projected premiere. The logistics are enormous. Gliders are

being constructed from authoritic blueprints for a colossal landing scene. Ancient Army tanks are being repaired, revamped, and rolled across Dutch bridges obligingly closed to traffic for the occasion. I have walked through sturdy three-story houses, built in a handy parking lot at the foot of the Doventer bridge for the express purpose of being destroyed in tors and associates, and glowingly tells but battle scenes. It is an eerie feeling to poke performers stumbled all over themselves is through half-blown-apart houses and imagine what it must have been like when shells were

really screaming across the sky. The whole massive undertaking got underway quietly enough, when producer Levine cause each actor is a star. . . It's a massive friend Cornelius Ryan, who was completing the seven-year task of writing the widely read all the actors. We got Hardy Kruger better seven-year task of writing the widely read today, and we gotta get him outs here, because

movie) and hired a sure bet to write the sch

Weather was rotten during the actual war- - William Goldman, novelist and screenwitz

In Attenborough's hands it will also emergy. as an antiwar statement. Levine and Sir Rid ard are delighted about working together, 🛍 the 15-year continuing delay of their project "Gandhi," which was held up partly by kvine's dislike of Robert Bolt's script:

Levine is proud of his faith in handpicked at

get parts in "Bridge": Even Robert Redierd sought a role by calling screenwriter Goldman and suggesting himself. This despite the lad that "Bridge" will have "no starring role, besomebody else is coming in tomorrow!" THE WHOM WONDS WONDS WONDS WONDS

C 3 w

There are 31 letters in this word wheel. How many words of three letters or more can you find if you take them in order, without skipping a letter? We found 28.

Ching, hinge, ingest, gest :Saamsuv , ուս , ուս , fick, ticket, ketch, etch, etching, germ, ermine, mine, inept, PTA, taboo, tab, boo, ora, ran, rang, orange, range, anger,

children



Finger, elbow, or fist paint

To make some really fantastic finger paint here's what you will need:

l box soap flakes (not powder) I tablespoon liquid starch Vegetable coloring

Mix soap flakes, coloring, and starch together in a large bowl, adding water a little at a time. When the mixture is thick and jelly-like, beat it well with a spoon or with an egg beater.

Put a big spoonful of paint right on a formica table or countertop, or an area covered with oilcloth. If you have none of

these, you can use the bottom of the bathtub. But, don't use it on a wood surface!

Experiment with the kinds of designs you want to make, painting with your fingers, your fingernails, your elbow, your whole arm, your fist.

When you have a design you like, leave it while you wash your hands. Then take a piece of paper big enough to cover your design and press it down on top, rub it well with the flat part of your hand, and peel it off carefully. Your picture will be a monoprint." It will be thick and a little shiny, a really different kind of finger-

F.R. Leavis's 'The Living Principle'

The Living Principle: "English" as a Discipline of Thought, by F. R. Leavis. New York: Oxford University Press. \$12.95. will make its influence felt in society, and in his constant re-London: Chatto & Windus, £3.50.

By Robert Nye

A grey ghost in a phystripe suit flits in and out of this book. Indeed, you might say it takes up permanent residence before the and little of course the claust of the Ellot Dr. Leavis minded readers concerned both from standards of despite such course as he has peen choring entering the best in the past, religiously in

nei that Eliot was a great poet, a poet of genius. By far the most attractive part of his new book consists of a sustained commentary in "Four Quartets" - a commentary which is both sensitive and firm in isolating and insisting upon the essential seriousness of that work as a whole, on the intense integrity of Eliot's religious, vision, while remaining properly skeptical of those portions of the pooms which fall to come up to the level of that intent.

Leavis subtitles his book "English as a Discipline of Thought," The stress falls on "thought," and his subject throughout is the creative writer as responsible thinker. Eliot's ghost might well be fancled providing a nod of approval to the enterprise, after overcoming an initial reluctance to agree that "English" can subsume as much as Leavis wants it to:

A brief review can only draw attention to the urgoncy of "The Living Principle." It is an embattled urgency; and Dr. Leavis is still capable of lapsing into attacks on his enemies. which do justice only to the strength of the feeling that has un-

Yet in his clear call for the need for an educated public that minders that such a public needs to be aware of the extent to which contemporary writers can be corrupted by the assumptions of our own "commercialized technologico-cultural" world, so that their witness is unreliable, Dr. Leavis is without doubt one of the most important voices we have to listen to. I recommend this book without reservation to all scrious-

minded readers concerned both from standards of literacy,

Robert Nye is a poet critic, and essayist who tives in "Scotland. He recently edited "The Faber Book of Sonnets," and his new novel "Faistaff" is a New Fiction Suciety choice for September



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Try blacks quiz and 'auto' test

The first column lists famous Negroes who are American citizens or were connected with American history. The second column lists a character tag about each individual. Match the two columns for identification.

- .. Pedro Alonzo Nino 2. Booker T. Washington 3. Crispus Attucks
- 4. Pearl Bailey
- 5. Harriet Tubman 6. Jackie Robii
- 7. George Washington Carver 8. Langston Hughes Dr. Ralph Bunche
- 10. Joe Louis 11. Thurgood Marshall 12. Edward W. Brooke
- A. Famous baseball player. B. Agricultural scientist C. Major American poet
- D. First black Nobel Poace Prize winner E. Supor heavyweight boxer F. Present U.S. Suprome Court Justice
- G. U.S. Senator from Massachusetts II. Navigator for Columbus
- I. Foundor of Tuskegee Institute J. Colonial patriot slain in the Boston Mas-

K. Singer and UN Delegate L. Underground Railroad conductor

D' 10' E' 11' E' 18' C' I. H, 2. I, 3. J, 4. K, 5. L, 6. A, 7. B, 8. C, 9.

1 1 1 Each answer to the clues below is a word that begins with the prefix "auto."

- 2. A person's handwritten signature Working by itself
- . 4. The history of one's own life written by
- 5. A traffic road in Germany 6. A coin-operated careteria
- 7. Railroad transportation for cars in Flor-
- 8. A stringed zitherlike musical instrument
- 9. The form of government where one person possesses unlimited power

Answers:

рагр, 9. АОТОстясу OTUA .8 , physical of the Authority of the outual outual of the outual of the outual of the outual outual of the outual o 1. AUTOmobile, 2. AUTOgraph, 3.

Can you find and circle the hidden Olympic medal-winning countries? They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, lorwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

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Great Britain

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French/German

Un journaliste indien se fait entendre

Traduction d'un commentaire publié en anglais le 6 septembre

par K. R. Sundar Rajan

Un grand nombre de journaux indiens ont récomment publié en première page un rapport de Samachar, la nouvelle agence de presse parrainée par le gou- de quarante-huit heures à la Nouvellevernement, disant : « Il y a une appré- Delhi. ciation de plus en plus grande à l'Occident pour l'état d'urgence national l'Inde, comme Bombay, la Nouvellepromulgué par la Nouvelle-Delhi le 26 juin de l'année dernière. » Des journaux de journaux en provenance des pays de indiens publient aussi périodiquement des extraits d'observations faites par l'état d'urgence n'est pas aussi général des membres du Congrès américain et et unilatéral que les correspondants de par des membres du Parlement britan- Samachar à New York et à Londres le nique, vantant le « bien » que l'état prétendent. Cela est quelque peu end'urgence fait aux 600 millions d'Indiens.

Pour un Indien demeurant en Inde, désespoir. il n'y a pas moyen de savoir si ces Occidentaux ont été cités correctement. Certaines personnes à l'Occident, par-

ticulièrement les hommes d'affaires ayant de gros investissements en Inde, peuvent apprécier la nouvelle « discipline > que l'on trouve dans les usines et les plantations. Sans aucun doute la productivité a augmenté sur beaucoup de fronts, y compris celui des statistiques. Toutefois les remarques faites par des hommes d'état et des journaux occidentaux sont souvent déformées par Samachar et d'autres agences officielles ou semi-officielles. Par exemple il a été rapporté que Lord Fenner Brockway d'Angleterre avait fait bon accueil à l'état d'urgence.

Plusieurs mois plus tard, l'auteur du présent article recut le texte de l'exposé de Lord Brockway. La vérité était que tout en déplorant fortement les attaques faites contre la personne du premier ministre Indira Gandhi par un certain combra de politiciens de l'opposition avant l'état d'urgence, il avait condamné sans equivoque la suspension des droits

Bombay

ment indien. De même il fut rapporté que le sénateur George McGovern avait été « fortement impressionné » par la nouvelle atmosphère durant son voyage de moins

Parfois, les gens des grandes villes de Delhi et Madras, reçoivent des coupures l'Occident suggérant que ce soutien de courageant quand il y a tellement de

De toute façon, comment la situation apparaît-elle à un Indien qui n'a jamais quitté les frontières de son pays, qui n'appartient à aucun parti politique de l'opposition, qui renonce à la violence de quelque nature qu'elle soit et qui croit passionnément en une démocratie libérale de style occidental avec des tonalités socialistes ?

Récemment j'ai fait une tournée dans plusieurs villages de l'ouest de l'Inde, y compris quelques-uns qui sont très écartés et où il n'y a même pas d'électricité. L'impression que j'en ai recueillie fut que tandis que beaucoup de gens font bon accueil aux lois d'urgence contre ceux qui contreviennent à l'économie, comme les contre-bandiers et les négociants de nourriture au marché noir, ils sont confondus par la perte presque totale des libertés

Ainsi qu'un fermier âgé, résidant près de la ville de Kolhapur, l'a exprimé : « Nous pouvons maintenant acheter

tration ont pris position et certains fin avant les élections. Le ministre d'entre eux sont jusqu'à un certain point fédéral de la justice H. R. Gokhale a dit pires que leurs prédécesseurs. »

la cellule locale du parti dirigeant, le parti du Congrès, pour soutenir le taux s'imaginent que la foule grouillante programme économique gouvernemental de millions d'Indiens jugera le premier en 20 points. Quelque 200 paysans ministre Gandhi et son parti presons étaient accroupis sous un arbre, tandis qu'une batterie d'orateurs déployait du programme économique en 20 points toute son éloquence. Il y avait beaucoup et que la préoccupation pour la démo d'applaudissements. Tandis que nous cratie est une obsession limitée à rentrions à pied à l'auberge du village, quelques Indiens élevés à la ville et je demandai à mon hôte dans quelle mesure l'enthousiasme manifesté par le rassemblement était sincère.

«Eh bien!» répondit-il, en regardant par-dessus son épaule, « vous devez majorité des Indiens jouit du statut & avoir noté que toutes les fois qu'on captifs dans l'abondance. faisait l'éloge de M^{me} Gandhi, les paysans applaudissaient. Elle est vraiment très Peut-être que mon objectivité de ja populaire auprès de beaucoup de pay- naliste a été émoussée pendant le sans. Mais en même temps vous aurez derniers mois par ma sensibilité n noté que personne n'a réagi quand -Narayan. »

M. Narayan est le critique principal de Mm Gandhi et ce fut sa vigoureuse en plus difficile pour le gouvernement campagne anti-gouvernementale qui fut indien de vendre du pain et du beum plinaire d'il y a 15 mois.

dant une excursion au hameau de Shirala, fameux pour son temple de Nagaraj (le Roi-serpent), un épicier menter le scepticisme. dit : « S'il y avait une élection demain, le parti du Congrès peut l'emporter par que j'aie peut-être rapportée de l'inte position posera beaucoup de questions aussi effrayés que pendant les premiers embarrassantes. Ce sera une rude mois de l'état d'urgence.

prétendant parler au nom de l'adminis- d'urgence en prétendant qu'il y sera mu récemment que « les élections et l'état J'ai assisté à un rallye organisé par d'urgence sont deux choses distinctes.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTO

uniquement sur la base des résultats parlant anglais. Tandis que Mae Gandhi tire profit avec perspicacité des diverse réformes économiques, personne à l'Otcident ne devrait croire que la grande

Il se peut que j'aie du parti-wa les orateurs ont dénoncé Jayaprakash de trente ans de journalisme k mis reniement des libertés. Mais après des enclin à faire confiance à mon jugment

en partie responsable de l'action discien guise de substituts de la liberté et de la prédominance de la loi. Comme Une remarque me frappa comme un médecin d'âge mûr l'a exprimé étant profondément significative. Pen- « La crainte d'être harcelés par les ches locaux peut persuader les gens à garder bouche cousue. Mais cela ne fait qu'aug-

L'impression la plus encourages une importante majorité. Mais l'oprurale est que les gens ne semblent plus

avant l'état d'urgence, il avait condamné beaucoup de choses à des prix imposés: parti dirigeant semblent craindre. Ils ne démocratiques faite par le gouverne- piré. Et qui plus est, de nouveaux chefs une explication satisfaisante à l'état l'Union des journalistes de Bombay. apporte la guérison

Ein indischer Journalist spricht frei heraus

übersetzung eines Kommentars, der am 6. September in englischer Sprache erschion.

Von K. H. Sundar Rajan

Kürzlich veröffentlichten in Indien viele Zeitungen an prominenter Stelle einen Bericht der Samachar, der neuen, von der Regierung ins Leben gerufenen staatlichen Nachrichtenagentur, der besagte, daß "der von Neu-Delhi am 26. Juni vergangenen Jahres erklärte Ausnahmezustand im Westen immer mehr gutgeheißen werde". Und hin und wieder geben indische Zeitungen auszugsweise Beobachtungen von US-Kongreßabgeordneten und Mitgliedern des britischen Parlaments wieder, die ein Loblied auf das "Gute" singen, das der Ausnahmezustand 600 Millionen In-

Für einen in Indien lebenden Inder

schäftsleute, die große Investitionen in scher Färbung eintritt? schäftsleute, die große investitionen in Indien haben, mögen die neue "Dis-ziplin" in Fabriken und Plantagen be-grüßen. Zweifellos ist die Produktivität derem einige weit abgelegene, in denen grißen. Zweifellos ist die Produktivität auf vielen Gebieten angestiegen — auch in den Statistiken. Die Aussagen west- licher Staatsmänner und Zeitungen werden jedoch off durch die Samachar und andere offizielle und halboffizielle und entstellt. Zum Beispiel Agenturen entstellt. Zum Beispiel Schwarzhändler begrißen, durch den beinahe totalen Verlust der Bürger- rechte verwirrt sind

Ebenso wurde berichtet, daß US-Senator George McGovern während seiner weniger als 48stündigen Reise nach Neu-Delhi von der neuen Aimosphäre "sehr beeindruckt" gewesen sei.

Gelegentlich erhalten Einwohner der großen Städte Indiens wie Bombay, Neu-Delhi und Madras aus westlichen Ländern Zeitungsausschnitte, aus denen hervorgeht, daß die Befürwortung des Ausnahmezustands nicht so verbreitet und einseitig ist, wie die Korrespon-denten für die Samachar in New York und London behaupten. Dies ist inmitten großer Verzweiflung etwas er-

Wie dem auch sei, wie sieht diese Situation für einen Inder aus, der noch hesteht keine Möglichkeit, festzustellen, heiner politischen Oppositionspartei keiner politischen Oppositionspartei angebout Gewalt jeder Angelent und Finige im Westen, von allem Ge-kratte im westlichen Stil mit sozialisti. nie sein Heimatland verlassen hat,

den Kongreßpartei zur Unterstützung trennte Dinge seien".)
des 20-Punkte-Wirtschaftsprogramms Regierung veranstaltet wurde. Etwa 200 Bauern hockten unter einem Baum, während eine Reihe von Sprechern sie mit Worten überschüttete. Es ihre Partei beinahe ausschließlich nach wurde viel Beifall gespendet. Als wir zum Gasthaus im Dorf zurückgingen, fragte ich meinen Gastgeber, wie echt die von den Versammelten zum Ausdruck gebrachte Begeisterung gewesen

über seine Schulter. "Es kann Ihnen nicht entgangen sein, daß jedesmal, wenn Frau Gandhi gepriesen wurde, die Bauern zu klatschen begannen. Sie ist wirklich bei vielen Bauern beliebt. Vielleicht bin ich voreingenommen. Aber Sie haben sicherlich auch be- Vielleicht ist meine journalistische Ob-

Kritiker, und seine gegen die Regierung mehr als 30 Jahren als Journalist neige gerichtete lebhafte Kampagne war zum ich dazu, mich auf mein Urteilsvermöbeinahe 15 Monaten der Ausnahen. beinahe 15 Monaten der Ausnahmezustand verhängt wurde.

licher Staatsmänner und Zeitungen werden jedoch oft durch die Samacht die Samacht wirde schen, obgleich sie die, Notstandswerordund andera offizielle und halboffizielle auf halboffizielle und halboffiz Eine Bemerkung erschien mir beson-

von der Ortsgruppe der herrschen- der Ausnahmezustand zwei völlig ge-

Viele Menschen im Westen nehmen vielleicht an, daß Indiens wimmelnd den Ergebnissen des 20-Punkte-Wirtschaftsprogramms beurteilen werden und daß nur einige in der Stadt aufge-wachsene und englisch sprechende ind die Demokratie versessen sind Indira Gandhi zieht berechnend Nutzen "Nun", antwortete er und blickte aus den verschiedenen Wirtschaftst formen, doch niemand im Westen sollt glauben, daß die überwiegende Mehr heit der Inder an dem Standa wohlha-bender Gefangener Freude hätte.

merkt, daß niemand darauf reagierte, jektivität im Laufe der letzten in Narayan ist Indira Gandhis größter rechte abgestumpft worden. Aber nach Kritiker, und seine gegen die Regerung

Und meiner Meinung nach wird es für die indische Regierung immer schwerer

je panserai tes plaies.» Est-ce que vous aussi, vous

désirez ardemment avoir l'assurance que Dieu prend soin de vous et vous guérit? Il faut peut-être que vous parveniez à comprendre Dieu d'une manière plus profonde et plus complète. Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures est le livre qui peut vous aider. C'est un livre qui met en lumière la bonté, le pouvoir et l'amour toujours présents de Dieu.

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Ferons-nous un nouvel essai?

Parfois nous travaillons dur et pourtant ne réussissons pas à atteindre le but. Ferons-nous un nouvel essai ou abandonnerons-nous en désespoir de cause? La réponse dépendra en grande partie de la nature du but que nous poursuivons et de la facon dont nous avons travaillé pour l'atteindre. Il peut y avoir une grande différence entre les buts justes et simplement ce que nous voulons.

Christ Jesus a dit : " Demandez, et l'on vous donnera; cherchez, et vous trouverez; frappez, et l'on vous ouvrira. . 1 Heureusement pour notre sécurité et bien-être véritables, nous ne recevons pas tout ce que nous voulons - ainsi que la lecture de ce passage hors du contexte des enseignements de Jésus pourrait le suggérer. Jésus nous a enseigné ce que nous devons demander, où le chercher et à quelle porte

Les enseignements de Jésus s'harmonisent avec les tendances de notre temps et de tous les temps. La Science Chrétienne* n'ajoute rien à ses enseignements, bien entendu, mais Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, réitère les idées fondamentales du christianisme primitif et les traite en beaucoup plus grand détail. Dans

L'Amour divin

Dans la Bible, Dieu nous fait

cette promesse : «Je te guérirai,

ses écrits elle fait ressortir avec clarté et compréhension ce que nous pouvons demander et nous attendre à recevoir, où nous pouvons le chercher afin de le trouver et quelle est la porte à laquelle nous devons francer.

Cela commence où la Bible commence avec l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu. Cela signifie plus qu'un simple idéal auquel nous aspirons; l'homme que la Science Chrétienne présente est l'identité réelle de chacun de nous lei et maintenant. Cela signifie que les demandes qui nous sont adressées sont véritablement spiri-

Ceci fait une vraie différence dans notre attitude, dans ce que nous espérons et comment nous le recherchons et le trouvons. Considéré d'une façon très pratique, cela ne veut pas dire que nous devons travailler de manière moins persistante pour atteindre nos buts ou que nos désirs s'évanouiront ou que nous ressentirons un sens d'accomplissement moindre lorsque nous obtiendrons ce que nous cherchons. Cela signific simplement que nous rechercherons maintenant un gain spirituel plutôt qu'un gain matériel.

Par exemple, pendant une phase de mon

juste de faire spirituellement. Mrs. Eddy existence, il était nécessaire que je développe des inventions brevetables dans le écrit : « Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée domaine du bâtiment. J'étais un étudiant infinie que se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et sincère de la Science Chrétienne et tous'élève de plus en plus. L'Entendement jours soucieux d'appliquer ses enseignemanifeste tout ce qui existe dans ments à mon travail. Toutefois loin de la comprendre complètement, j'abordai l'infinitude de la Vérité. • ' Si nous recherchons la compréhension malgré tout chaque problème avec d'abord spirituelle de la véritable nature de et avant tout la pensée que l'homme est l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, nous l'enfant de Dieu, non simplement un asverrons le bien que nous devons voir et le semblage matériel de molécules. Cela siforons nôtre. L'insuccès ne fera gnifiait pour moi que Dieu, et non ma caqu'indiquer que le désir de compréhension pacité de manipuler les circonstances, renspirituelle a besoin d'être renouvelé et fermait la réponse pour moi. Je comagrandi. Le désespoir n'est légitime que mençai donc à « chercher »; à essayer de lorsque nous refusons les modes de comprendre ce qui doit être déjà présent ce que Dieu a prévu pour répondre à mon besoin. Je cherchal la solution dans une progres spirituels et fixons nos buts sur le gain matériel. compréhension meilleure de l'être spirituel

'Matthieu 7:7; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef

La traduction française du livre d'élude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures» de Mary Baker Eddy, axiste avec le lezte anglais an regard. On paut l'achaier dans les Selles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Soeton, Massachusette, U.S.A. 92115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chréfierre en français, écrire à The Chris-tien Science Publishing Society, One Norwsy Street, Bos-ton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Saile in englisch erschainenden retigiosen Artikelt

et non pas dans ma propre création de

quelque chose de fondamentalement

nouveau. Je frappat à la « porte » de la

conscience, pour ainsi dire, plutôt qu'à la

porte qui s'ouvre seulement sur les voies

et movens humains. Et là où les circons-

tances exigeaient vraiment l'accom-

plissement de mes buts, je les obtins -

dans ce cas, des brevets furent délivrés

Nous pouvons accomplir ce qu'il est

qui répondaient aux besoins du moment.

Sollen wir es noch einmal versuchen?

Manchmal ist es so, daß wir uns sehr abmühen und doch nicht unser Ziel erreichen. Sollen wir es noch einmal versuchen oder es als hoffnungsios aufgeben? Die Antwort wird hauptsächlich von der Art des Ziels abhängen sowie davon, wie wir gearbeltet haben, um es zu erreichen. Es kann ein großer Unterschied sein zwischen rechtmäßigen Zielen und dem, was wir einfach haben wollen.

Christus Jesus sagte: "Bittet, so wird euch gegeben; suchet, so werdet ihr finden; klopfet an, so wird euch aufgetan." Ein Lesen dieser Stelle, losgelöst aus dem Zusammenhang der gesamten Lehren Jesu, könnte nahelegen, daß wir alles bekommen, was wir wollen - doch für unsere wirkliche Sicherheit und unser wirkliches Wohlergehen ist es gut, daß dem nicht so ist. Jesus lehrte uns nämlich. worum wir bitten, wo wir suchen und an welche Tür wir klopien sollen.

Jesu Lehren sind auf unsere und alle Zeiten anwendbar. Die Christliche Wissenschaft* fügt seinen Lehren natürlich nichts hinzu, aber die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, formuliert die grundlegenden Ideen des ursprünglichen Christentums neu und geht weit mehr ins einzelne. In ihren Schriften wird deutlich und verständlich gemacht, worum wir bitten und was wir zu empfangen erwarten können, wo wir es suchen und finden können und an welche Tür

Der Ausgangspunkt ist der gleiche wie in der Bibel – der zu Gottes Ebenbild erschaffene Mensch. Er ist mehr als nur ein Ideal, auf das wir hoffen können; der Mensch, den die Christliche Wissenschaft

darstellt, ist das wirkliche Selbst eines jeden von uns, hier und jetzt. Das bedeutet, dan die Anforderungen, die an uns gestellt werden, in Wirklichkeit geistig sind.

Dies bewirkt eine völlige Neuorientierung unserer Einstellung, unserer Hoffnungen und unserer Methoden des Suchens und Findens. Ganz praktisch gesehen. heißt das nicht, daß wir weniger beharrlich auf unsere Ziele hinzuarbeiten brauchen oder daß unsere Wünsche verfliegen oder daß wir weniger das Gefühl haben werden, etwas geleistet zu haben, wenn wir das Ziel erreichen. Es bedeutet einfach, daß wir dann einen geistigen und nicht einen materiellen Gewinn anstreben

Zum Beispiel war es einmal erforderlich, daß ich einige Erfindungen auf dem Bausektor entwickelte, die sich patentieren ließen. Ich war ernsthafter Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft und immer bemilht, ihre Lehren bei meiner Arbeit anzuwenden. Obwohl ich diese Lehren keineswegs völlig verstand, ging ich den-noch an jedes Problem heran, indem ich in erster Linie daran festhielt, daß der Mensch das Kind Gottes und nicht lediglich eine materielle Anordnung von Molekülen ist. Das bedeutete für mich, daß Gott, und nicht meine Fähigkeit, die Dinge zu melstern, die Lösung für mich be-reithielt. Ich begann also zu kauchen versuchte zu verstehen, was schon vorhanden sein mußte - was Gott schon zur Verdurinis zu entsprechen. Ich suchte meine Lösung in einem besseren Verständnis des geistigen Seins, nicht in meiner eigenen Schöpfung von etwas völlig Neuem. Ich klopite sozusagen an die "Tür" des

Bewußtseins und nicht an die Tür, hinter der man nur menschliche Mittel und Wege findet. Und wo die Umstände es wirklich erforderten, daß ich meine Ziele erreichte. erreichte ich sie auch - in diesem Falle wurden Patente erteilt, so daß die Bedürfnisse des Augenblicks befriedigt

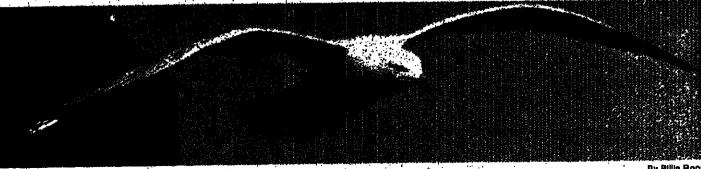
Wir können alles tun, was zu tun geistig richtig ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: "Gott bringt im Menschen die unendliche Idee zum Ausdruck, die sich immerdar entwikkelt, sich erweitert und von einer grenzenlosen Basis aus höher und höher steigt. Gemüt offenbart alles, was in der Unendlichkeit der Wahrheit existiert." 2

Wenn wir das geistige Verständnis vom wahren Wesen des Menschen als Kind Gottes suchen, werden wir das Gute sehen, das wir sehen müssen, und wir werden es uns zu eigen machen. Fehlschlag wird nur darauf hindeuten, daß das, Verlangen nach geistigem Verständnis erneuert und erweitert werden muß. Hoffnungslosigkeit ist nur dann berechtigt, wenn wir die geistigen Formen des Fortschritts ablehnen und ien Blick auf materiellen Gewinn richten.

• Matthäus 7:7: • Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 258.

1Christian Science; aprich: kristian s'alens,

Die deutsche Übersatzung des Lehrbuchs der Christ-ichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schilqued zur Heitigen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberligenden Seine schilligen Des Text auf der gegenüberligenden



Floating on the late summer breeze

By Billie Roos

who helps her

The Home Forum

Capturing fame photograph

"Rodin was solitary before he became famous. And Fame, when it came, made him if anything still more solitary. For Fame, after all, is but the sum of all the misunderstandings which gather about a new name." Rilke wrote.

And so, this picture may be of Rodin. But it is about what it is to be famous. It is about loneliness and remove and reverence. It is about the master-to-be, photographer Edward Steichen, and the time in which he viewed the master-that-was, sculptor Auguste Rodin.

'The event that made 1901 memorable to me was the opportunity to realize my dream of knowing Auguste Rodin," the photographer recalled. These were not the excitements of a media-addict flashing his macnine in the face of the hero of the hour but (for good and ill) a profound worshipper at a shrine of art.

One late afternoon in Paris, a painter-friend of Steichen's made the longed-for introduction. There was a lavish and lulling supper under Japanese paper lanterns and, as the artists sat in the afterglow of fine food, the moment arrived: "with fear and trembling," the photographer pulled out his work. "Rodin went through the prints slowly," Steichen would write later in "My Life in Photography," "pausing now and then to look at one for some time, and giving grunts of approval and, sometimes, words. When it was all over, I blurted out that the great ambition of my lite was to do a portrait of him." The sculptor clapped his hand on Steichen's shoulder: "Yourses, Fritz," he said to their shared friend, "enthusiasm is not dead yet." The photographing would go on.

For a year, Steichen spent Saturdays studying Rodin while the artist walked amidst the work of his studio, a place dense "with plaster, bronze and clay being worked on." Steichen's most famous photograph, a studied silhouette against casts of The Thinker is probably "more of a picture to Rodin than it is of Rodin," Steichen admitted "becuase, after all, it associates the genius of the man with that expressed by his

The same might be said here. Although we are near to Rodin, as near as size permits, we are not close. We cannot see his eyes. We cannot read his thoughts. We are no more intimate, one might guess, than the 22-year-old photographer was to the 61-year-old master; we have merely a sense of the gulf between the established genius and the still tentative one. Although a friend of the artist claimed a Steichen photograph that year caught the real Rodin "between devil and man" it does not seem so here: One does not see the artist as "stocky figure walking rapidly towards the house," as Stoichen first glimpsed him; there is no sense of a squat body, no feeling of the muscular action of a sculptor, nor of any artist grubby from the work at hand.

Impenetrable as a human being, then, Rodin in his fuzzy nobility suggests the early Steichen, the self-proclaimed "impressionist without knowing it," rather than the man portrayed. Its qualities related to the photographic mode of the hour, not the subject. Like the work of Clarence H. White and Alvin Langdon Coburn, the style "was characterized by soft focus, deep shadows relieved with brilliant highlights and strong linear composition," as historian Beaumont Newhall records. At the same time, the misty artsiness of such studies when shown in Stieglitz' New York gallery and the magazine "Camera Work" helped elevate the status of photography and presaged Steichen's later portraits from J. P. Morgan to Katherine Cornell.

Atter on: Rodin may have been the most removed in his genius. Cortainly no single artists, even in that genius laden generation, ever loomed so in his chosen field as Rodin in sculpture. Rodin's achievement stood – still stands - in isolation; one travels the distance to the Renaissance to find peers. By the time Steichen met the master, his "The Age of Bronze," "The Gales of Hell," "Le Penseur," the range of figures from the animated burghers to the inciseful Balzac would find their nearest kin only in the works of Michelangelo.

Thus, though there is a sense of genius and awe in this portrait; of wells of reserve and of great though faintly perceived power in the sculptor's hand, there is neither artist nor human being here. The picture is of a notion of genius as much as a man. Blunted by reverence, even Stelchen's own genius found Rodin unreachable:

His photograph speaks of the solitariness of fame.



'Portrait of Auguste Rodin': Photograph by Edward Steichen

The person inside

People move about me fulfilling the task of the moment Like me, I think, dreaming they are what they are not. Small and minute we appear, like automatons, responding to controls. Doing our dally routine for company, government and whatnot.

But hidden beneath our appearance lives another world Composed of different faces and memorable deeds performed, Of unexplored places and creativity born All living within us, silent to the outside world.

What are a man's dreams if not the reality of himself? Do I know a man by what he does or the firmament within? Can I suppose that I know him that I greet but does not speak? is the mask of our exterior the true cloth of our kin?

No. It is our dreams that make and guide us. Some move to catch their dreams, while others difft about But all of us are inexorably moving toward our inner hopes. Toward the fulfillment of ourselves, that last great redoubt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, September 13, 1976

Point of no return

No. I will not look back. What good lies in the looking back if there is nothing on the landscape where a Camelot once stood?

Hands of my clocks more forward; do not change direction. Wind upon my will alone A new adventure rises with this range of mountains to be crossed, where stone by stone I'll pick my way to summits that will show what lies before me. (Valleys in the sun? Forest ever green, where rivers flow and nater falls? Where thoughts may rest, or run?)

To those returning, here's my best (Each weighs the journey with the price.) But truth for me is held in this advice: "Start where you stand, and do not mind the past."

*(Quotation by Berton Braley)

Bonnie May Malody

From Russia with poetry

It was in a Moscow park, it was spring, and the worker who materialized behind the voice was looking for an audience. He deposited himself on the bench, paused only briefly to verify that his new acquaintance did understand Russian, and recited his latest cre-

His unshaved face was topped by a gray and white cloth cap. He had never outle finished tucking his shirt into his belt that morning. His laces ran impatiently only through the bottom and top cyclets of his shoes. His hand was tattooed. And he lived up fully to the Russian reputation of loving poetry pas- China again, so he quickly and dramatically

Once or twice he interrupted his declamation to explain that Elizaveta Ivanovna in the fourth line was his mother or that Krasnaya Presnya, the well-known workers' district, was where he lived.

The gist of his "Confession of a Hooligan" (a lille borrowed from 1920s proletarian poet Sergel Esenin) was that he scorned the beautiful and admired the unlively. The language was poasant colloquial.

The meaning was a bit obscure to a forcigner hearing the poem for the first time. So I asked if I might read his manuscript myself. He started to hand it over, suddenly thought of a better idea, and trotted over to the nearest bulletin board where the day's Provdo was posted for public reading.

over Pravda, then jumped two times until he successfully retrieved a box that had been ached there. He returned to the bench with the park every afternoon.

Having thus devised a lap desk, he bore rowed pen and paper from me and proceeded to copy the entire poem to present to me. Neither the passing mothers with baby car-riagos, the high-spirited dogs, the small boys on wobbly trainer bikes, nor the older ballbouncing children disturbed his concentra-tion. He was absorbed in his work, and he bobbed his head with satisfaction at the completion of each line. At the end he signed his

"I'll read my poetry to you," a male voice name with an illegible flourish and added the resolution "Here I decided to surpass Sergei

"Where are you from?" he inquired finally, and seemed not at all surprised by the answer. "Oh, yes. America. What state?"

I told him Massachusetts and asked if he knew where it was. "How could I not know?" he responded in surprise. "I have a map of the world on my wall. . . Do you know which is the biggest country in the world?" "China?" I ventured.

"No," he corrected me, quite accurately in terms of area. "The U.S.S.R. My motherland. And do you know which is the second larg-

He sensed that I was about to propose replied himself: "America! . . . Don't forget

"In land the U.S.S.R. is first. In population it's third. China is first: India is second."

At this point the enormity of superpower responsibility came home to him, and he urged, "America and the U.S.S.R. must never fight a war. Too many people would perish. Remember that a real Russian muzhik [peasant] told you that!

'Do you know that the Russians and Ger mans fought each other?" he went on. "I was in the army in the Ukraine. He was my commander." He gestured as if firing a machine gun and nodded toward the nearby statue o Marshal Fyodor Toibukhin and the pot o hydrangea someone had set at its base. " ought everywhere – in the Ukraine, Ger many, Hungary, Poland, Only I wasn't in

The worker poet volunteered further that he had a splendid wife and three sons, that he his prize — a checkers set that was obviously didn't catch, and that he writes poetry when the communal property of the clusters of he can't sleep at night. He also gave his year men who compete and kibbitz in this game in of birth and compete and kibbitz in this game in of birth a to begin writing about "an altogether new

"We are educated now," he continued en thusiastically. "Everyone is studying. We don't just drink vodka any more."

don't just drink vocks any more."
Then, as abruptly as he had appeared, he left: "I'll go now," he announced, and sald good bye in Russlan. He walked ten paces in the direction of his pronze commander, then turned impulsively and added, "Adleu."

The Monitor's religious article

Shall we try again?

be a large difference between right goals and . that exists in the infinitude of Truth."** simply what we want.

for, where to seek it, and what door to knock material gain.

and all times. Christian Science adds nothing Key to the Scriptures, p. 258. to his teachings, of course, but the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, restates the basic ideas of primitive Christianity and treats them in much fuller detail. In her writings it is made clear and understandable what it is that we can ask for and expect to receive, where we can look for it in order to find it, and what door we should knock on.

-It begins where the Bible begins - with man made in the image of God. This means more than a mere ideal to be hoped for; the man Christian Science presents is the real selfhood of each of us here and now. It means that the demands made upon us are really spiritual.

This makes a real difference in our attitude, in what we hope for, and how we go about seeking and finding it. Looking at it very practically, it does not mean that we need to work any less persistently toward our goals, or that our desires will fade away, or that we will feel less of a sense of accomplishment whon we gain what we seek. It simply means that now we will seek a spiritual, rather than a material, gain,

For instance, during one phase of my experience it was necessary for me to develop some patentable inventions in the building field. I was an earnest student of Christian Science and always anxious to apply its teachings to my work. Without by any means fully understanding it, I still approached every problem with the fact foremost in thought that man is the child of God. not merely a material arrangement of molecules. This meant to me that God, and not my ability to manipulate circumstances, held the answer for me. So I began to "seek," try to understand what must be already present -God's provision to meet my need. I looked for my answer in a better understanding of spiritual being, not in my own creation of something basically new, I knocked on the "door" of consciousness, one might say, rather than on the door that opens only on human ways and means. And where the cla-curistances really required the delivement of my goals, I gained them — in this case, patents were issued to meet the needs of the

BIBLE VERSE

O sing unto the Lord a new song: sing unto the Lord, all the earth. Sing unto the Lord, bless his: name; shew forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people. Psalms 96:1-3

achieve a goal. Shall we try again, or shall do. Mrs. Eddy writes: "God expresses in we give it up as hopeless? The answer will man the infinite idea forever developing itlargely depend on the nature of the goal and self broadening and rising higher and higher how we have worked toward it. There may from a boundless basis. Mind manifests all

If we are seeking the spiritual under-Christ Jesus said, "Ask, and it shall be standing of man's true nature as the child of given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and God, we will see the good we need to see and it shall be opened unto you." Fortunately for make it our own. Failure will indicate only our real security and well-being, we do not that the desire for spiritual understanding get everything we want - as a reading of this needs refreshing and enlarging. Hopelessness passage out of the context of Jasus' teaching is legitimate only when we refuse the spirimight suggest. Jesus taught us what to ask tual modes of progress and set our sights on

Jesus' teachings are attuned to those times *Matthew 7:7; **Science and Health with

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winkir

one-n'

One of the Invorite American myths presumes that

there are no problems money cannot solve. At least for me: Sure other people don't seem to have the knack for

handling the stuff when they get it. But make us rich

And so, in the back of the mind of many would-be lib-

erated women — or perhaps the front — dwells the fixed

idea that liberty and your own bank account are synony-

mous. In a recent Village Voice, Jane Lazarre states the

law thus: "A woman will never be free until she earns

her own living." Adding that the maxim falls on her ears

like "a commandment from a new, feminine Jehovah -

She builds her case forcefully. To husband, she points

out, is defined by the dictionary as "to administer or

manage with prudence or economy." What does this

leave the wife but a "kept woman," if not a dependent

child who has to put up daily with the "symbolic insult"

The problem lies not with Jane Lazarre's indictment

- harsh but hardly without substance despite exagger-

ation. The trouble starts with her implied solution: that

something called "economic independence" is about all

the freedom a woman needs - she can take it from

there. In the same issue of the Village. Voice, Vivian

Groulck writes in rebuital: "The idea that money brings

(we cry), and we'll take it from there. Trust us.

so absolute and inescapable does it seem to me."

of asking for money?

The following article, slightly condensed here, was written by the editor of the East London Daily Dispatch for publication in South African newspapers.

Almost a year ago I went to see the Minister of Justice, J. T. Kruger, and expressed to him the foar that South Africa might be in for serious urban violence, and that such a situation could be doubly dangerous because the government appeared to have nobody to negotiate with as the real leaders of urban black South Africa were either in jull or banned.

I made the obvious point that one cannot negotiate with a leaderless mob, and suggested that the government should, in the interests of national stability, allow natural leadership to emerge and function openly within the limits of

I spoke in particular of one such leader. Stoven Biko, then 28 years old, who for some at 42, with all the benefits of a white education, years had been under banning orders in King I just couldn't match wits with this relative William's Town. I said I had got to know Biko youngster. personally, and that the Minister should consider lifting the restrictions on him and allowing him to exercise his considerable gifts of leadership - no doubt under the watchful eyes had helped to launch, as a negative and retro-

OPINION AND...

South Africa will regret banning its black leaders

By Donald James Woods

he acted illegally. Actually, as a journalist who has interviewed politicians not only at home in South Africa, but in America, Canada, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Israel, I have not met in any of these countries a man as gifted with in-

tellect, personality, and human understanding

as the same Steven Biko. A former medical student who had to leave university when he was banned, he turned to studying law by correspondence in the area to which he had been restricted, and as so many people who had met him raved about this extraordinary man who seemed to have "disciples" all over the country, I decided to find out what was so special about him.

As the area to which he had been restricted was less than an hour's drive from my home, I often visited him there for long discussions. They were highly stimulating discussions, and

Initially there were several areas of disagreement between us, as I had long regarded the black consciousness movement, which he of the police and conscious of the massive ar-

ray of laws which could be used against him if

But with increased understanding of all it imneither act was against any law, and gave it is piled came the realization that in today's cirmy opinion that after [Nelson] Mandola asi cumstances its validity could neither be rationally questioned nor fully comprehended by a

> The movement's adherents were impressively different from most blacks one encountered. They walked taller, were more confident, at ease and articulate, ironically, for purveyors of black consciousness, their blackness was the easiest thing to forget about them. This was particularly so in Steve Biko's case in that his personality and philosophy far ranscended matters of race and color.

Those discussions were indeed memorable. His first remarks were invariably humorous ones in Xhosa, then he would switch to English. And what English! There is no member of Parliament in this country who uses the language with more effective ease. And his Afrikaans isn't too bad cither, as he has a deep interest in language - an attribuite which usually goes with a deep interest in people.

I tried to convey to Minister Kruger what Steve Biko was really like, and pointed out that apart from a traffic fine he had never been convicted of any offense. I assumed he had been banned for founding SASO [South African but I hope they treat him well while he is to

[Robert] Sobukwe, Biko is the leader most highly regarded by the more politically aware irban blacks - especially the youth.

I stated further that my own interest in the matter was to try to help avoid a situation to which black frustration would give rise to mindless violence through lack of articulate leadership, and said bluntly that as the father of five children I was as concerned as any parent to help keep the peace.

My plea obviously fell on deaf ears, because several weeks later the restrictions on Steve Biko were actually increased. And now be has been detained. I don't know where he is being held, nor do I know what they think he has

By normal standards I am a fairly cosmative sort of bloke, not unduly naive and at easily impressed by politicians. But I'll 1844 one thing - make a note of the name of Biko and remember it well. One war or a other it will be writ large in the South Africa of tomorrow.

He is not the first potential prime minister to be detained without trial in this country -Student Organization] and helping to launch side, because he has a remarkable memory the black consciousness movement, although And so have his friends.

of work, and if you didn't receive money for that work,

confessed: "I was nover confident of my usefulness."

On the other hand, if she had been an ad copy writer for

a Damp-Free disposable diaper account, presumably she

There is something a little horrifying about this, just .

as there is to the Lazarre proposal that a "federal allow-

ance of comfortable proportions" be granted for preg-

nancy. Not only for reasons of necessity but because

how else will the mother know she is doing anything that

It is a commonplace of "liberation" ideology that, in

freeing themselves from the old slavery of the "femi-

nine mystique," women will also be freeing men from

their old slavery of muchismo. But people are finally

shaped by what they love. And as long as women - or

any other proposers of change – go on playing the Money Game, we can all say: The more things change.

Which happens to be a French expression. Money is

masculine in French, feminine in Latin, and neuter in

Greek. Money is careless about gender, And if that

doesn't tell us something about money, we're just not

society respects - i.e., considers worth paying for?

would have felt useful, in proportion to her salary.

When Jane Lazarre was laking care of her baby, she

somehow it wouldn't count.

the more they stay the same.

paying attention.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kissinger wants Kenya-style change in Rhodesia

The story of what has happened in Kenya efited from the terms of the "arrangement" since independence is the key to what U.S. Sec- The transition was gradual. The white popuretary of State Henry Kissinger is hoping to repeat by his current diplomatic efforts over southern Africa. On his part, the "push" is on He is trying to get a "Kenya-type" solution for

Kenya was granted its independence from the British Crown on Dec. 12, 1963. It was done with British pomp and circumstance. Prince Philip presided. British troops "beat the retreat" for the last time in Kenya. The Union Jack came down. The new Kenyon flag went up. There was no bloodshed.

But before the final ceremony at Nairobi great deal of "arranging" had taken place Part of the arrangement was British money to help buy up the farms of white settlers and help provide for their resettlement in other places. Part also involved the continued employment of white British civil servants and military officers in the Kenyan Government

The new Kenya, the whites who had formerly run its political life, and Britain all ben-veloped over such a span of time cannot be

lation has since dwindled, but painlessly. No one lost his land or his property without some compensation. Blacks have taken over the top jobs in government one by one and step by sten, not all at once.

The result has been minimum interference with normal processes of government and little dislocation of trade and industry. The number of whites continues to dwindle. But those who remain do so with the consent of the ruling black community. Kenya continues to be a trading partner of the Western community and a friend of Great Britain.

The Kenya story and the Angola story are opposites. In Angola, there was no long-term planning, no arrangement for respecting white minority interests during and after the transition, no provision for the transfer of white in-

Angola had been run by a white I'ortuguese ninority since 1575. Four hundred years is a long time. Habits und patterns which have de-

were dispossessed without compensation. Most people of the managerial and administrative classes fled to Portugal. Trade and industry come to a halt.

The fighting in Angola more or less ended in mid-February. Some whites have straggled back since. But the disruption of trade and industry has been an economic disaster for Angola itself and a severe loss of economic values to Angola's former trading partners. Could the Angola story have been avoided?

Yes, of course, if Portugal had planned well ahead as the British did in Kenya for the gradunl transfer of authority to the black community with safeguards for the white minority and with great care to have a gradual transition in government and in the economic life of the community. But the Portuguese had not seen the change coming. They did not plan.

In the Kenya story, Britain put up the outside funds which were essential to the gradual transition. Without the arrangement for eco-

smashed overnight without drastic dislocation nomic compensation there probably would of every kind. Many of the whites who re- have been a white panic, a sudden emigration garded Angola as home, with much reason, of the whites as in Angola and severe eco-

> Perhaps the biggest difference made in the Rhodesia situation of late has been the willingness of Dr. Kissinger to contemplate an American investment in a similar orderly transition for Rhudesia. There will be American dollars available, and for a good reason. Dr. Kissinger did spend American dollars in Angola – in a bolated and disastrously unsuccessful effort to hoad off a military victory by the self-styled and Moscow-backed MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). If American dollars are going to be spent anyway, it's better to spend them on a peaceful and orderly transition than on an unsuccessful effort to back a military faction — clandestinely.

The question still pending is whother Ian Smith will accept a planned transition to black rule in Rhodesia even with safeguards for the lives and investments of the whites. That is for Dr. Kissinger to discover by his diplomacy.

New confidence and vigor in Pakistan

Islamabad, Pakistan The sight of turbaned Sikh passengers and Hindu couples at Pakistan's airports is an unusual one, but the Pakistan of today is an unusual one - different from the one that existed before East Pakistan in 1971 broke away to become Bangladesh.

It is no longer the gloomy country that despaired when 90,000 of its soldiers and civilians were in Indian captivity, a guerrilla war had erupted in Baluchistan province; and there was talk of further fragmentation of the battered country. Today, there is new confidence and vigor in the country, a confidence that seems to stem from the country's achievements on three main fronts - economic, political, and in-

On the economic scene, Pakistan did not collapse when East Pakistan separated nor when its oil bill soared to a staggering \$400 million a year. Indeed, the country's foreign debts exceed \$5.5 billion and the cost of servicing this debt annually comes to \$300 million every year, or about a fourth of what it carns from its exports. The terms of trade also go against Pakistan; this year its trade deficit is likely to run a billion dollars. That is close to what the country will export this year.

But Pakistan will be able to bridge the gap

because of foreign aid it will receive from traditional sources (the West), Communist countries and the oll-producing nations.

It also benefits from Pakistanis working abroad, mostly in the oil-producing countries, who sent \$300 million home this year. Tourists visiting Pakistan spent another \$300 million.

So Pakistan will have enough money to pay its bills and pursue its development plan, which calls for it to become a net exporter of food in three years. The country is also looking for oil. and is confident of finding it in commercial quantities. Even if it does not, the country will manage very well so long as this extra help is available for several years to come.

Pakistan is also enjoying political stability. Though the loss of Bangladesh was a trauma, the operation cured Pakistan of political schizophrenia. The Pakisian of today is more managcable and compact. The revolt in Baluchistan is over and the government is planning confidently for next year's election.

It is generally agreed that, if there is a free election, the Pakistan People's Party Minister Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto will win by a landslide The Bhutto regime is tough on real or imaginary political opponents and it has retained the oppressive laws which give it arbitrary and

them. But its economic policies have endeared it to the working people, who were suppressed under the Ayub Khan regime. On the international front, Pakistan again is

doing well. Most Pakistanis seem to realize that the clock cannot be turned back and that East Pakistan is indeed gone and gone for good. But they take comfort from the fact that, notwithstanding the dispute over the division of assets Pakistan and Bangladesh have managed to develop excellent relations, including diplo-

> Relations with India have also improved enormously. For the first time since the 1965 war, the two countries have trade, diplomatic, communications, air and rail links. Families which had been separated for more than 10 years are being united across borders.

Although Kashmir remains an emotional and thorny issue and the Bhutto government maintains it will not compromise on it, it is not ready to go to war over it. Nor is it using the dispute as an obstacle to cooperation with India for mutual benefit.

Bhutto's visit to Afghanistan this spring also apparently had paid off to some extent. The two countries have stopped their propaganda war, and the two countries may exchange am-

wide powers. Nor has it hesitated in using bassadors. If the propaganda war remains suspended and the two countries start to cooperate in various fields. Pakistan will see that as n positive gain

Relations with the U.S., the West, China, and the oil-producing and the "third world" countries also are good.

The one trouble spot for the Bhutto regime involves the \$150 million reprocessing plant the country is planning to buy from France. Pakistan is planning 24 atomic reactors to lessen its dependence on costly imported oil. As part of the complex, it wants to buy the French plant matic, communications, postal, air, and trade to reduce its dependence on imported raw ma-

terials for its reactors.

The U.S. and Canada maintain that reprocessed materials could be used to manufacture atomic weapons and they want lighter safeguards. If they are not satisfied on this is-"sue, the U.S. may suspend its aid to Pakislan while Canada is likely to stop the supply of raw materials and spare parts for its nuclear reactor in Karachi, which supplies the city with most of its power.

The problem is a tough one for the Bhutto regime. If it weathers it, the future both for the government and for the country looks brighter than the immediate past.

Mr. Ali Khan is a Pakistani-born journalist now resident in Canada.

Time to fulfill Picasso's wish: return 'Guernica' to Spain

Is money the only currency?

Melvin Maddocks

power and independence is an illusion." Money, she ar-

gues, is a Pandora's box; it creates at least as many

problems as it solves, including moral problems. What

money is "hers"? What money is "his"? When does

"need" become "greed"? Money, Vivian Gornick goes

so far as to complain, ultimately produces not power but

powerlessness, like any self-stimulating demand in hu-

The irony for the Gornicks, then, is that the Lazarros

are buying a male myth which has already damaged

American character quite enough. For money, tradition-

ally, has been one of the cruder masculine fantasies,

promising the power to manipulate other men and ac-

quire and possess women. When Jane Lazarre says that

"the 'real' facts of life . . , in this society are per-

vasively economic," does she mean that women have no

Is there no other "wealth," no other "value" finally

but money? Is there no other measure for rating men

(or now women) except by their earning "power"? Is

money so singularly important a value that, if you have

it, it doesn't seem to matter how you got it? And if you

don't have it, you could be doing the most nurturing kind

alternative but to play the same game, backwards?

In the majority of cases, particularly in Europe, what General Franco meant to Spain, the and wishes: "Guernica" had to return to Spain consequences of his departure from the scene, when General Franco no longer ruled and what the new Spanish situation is like hive when there was a democracy there: "Mothbeen properly appreciated But this has not all archy" or "republic" were irrelevant notions ways happened in the United States, the country to "republic" were irrelevant notions try from which Spanishes expected more unablicated dictatorships while there are montangles and response. I am not reforming marchies which allow the maximum interplay of

try from which Spanlards expected more understanding and response I am not referring archies which allow, the maximum interplay of to the government of the United States but to every specific case in which there is failure to understand that things have really changed in There is a morarchy which is making possible to span.

It concerns the painting "Guernich" now hanging in the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It was painted by the Spanish painter: "Pablo Picasso on commission by the government of the Republic during the Spanish Civil painting belenged to the Spanish people and that it would return to Spain when there was a period of time nightly.

Nobody doubts that things have changed in Today the voices of Spanish lawyers, in Spain. The leaders of the opposition fall pubtellectuals, artists, and politicians have arisen licity to recognize the change only for reasons in pleas for a return of "Guernica" to Spain of attatagy. It is logical that they continue to They are pleas made by the Spanish political matter and but pressure on the government since this dependently of the government. To date nothing the specific part of the government. pressure has made it possible to reach the ling has been achieved. present improved state of affairs.

But in private conversations members of the opposition recognize that the regime of General Franco is finished and that hardly sny thing of it remains, Nowadays litere is a great they are aware of this change by doing every freedom of the pross, people hold mass meatings, workers claim their rights. Political parties, which were butlawed during the dictator a cry against violence all over the world

ship, are organizing themselves.

Many, Spaniards, who, are aware of all that has been achieved in a few months without a civil war, are somewhat disappointed by the incomprehension or ignorance expressed by some political media and other olycles outside.

We Spanjards need our friends in America to believe that the situation in Spain has changed; regardless of the official statements made by one side or by the other. And they can prove thing possible to see that "Guernica" which is no longer a painting depicting a civil war by returned to Spain.

Mr. Armero is president of the Spanish iles ayency Europa Press and a widely published

Readers write

Oppression in Africa, communist lands, Iran, and Korea

impartial, and would cry out for the cruel fate policies. ny of the black-governed states today, where blacks are tortured, shot, and im-prisoned without trial or mercy. If they dare ingrained tacist attitudes of both conservatives washed, and anarchy is the rule?

Real concern for people misgoverned in . The slow revolutionary process will conways intolerable to decent people would never thing, but would not redress the grievances and blindly, stubbornly cling to almost mesmerized living conditions of Bantu, Xhosa, Coloreds, hatred and blind condemnation of South Africa bushmen or Indians. These minorities have no yet ignore the plight of millions under lifty weapons equal to those in power, but their times worse title than bere. Worse yet, free masses, once aroused, may chuse incalculable countries have folded communists in con-bloodbaths reminiscent of the French Revolutering us (they with imprison all in their Red Lion of 1789. countries) and demanding justice!

blacks is genuine? Durban, South Africa

Montague Sprague Palo Alto, Calif.

The world in the bitterness of my heart.
The world in this country about apart.
The world in this country Afont great injustice here on internal policies among white South Africa adjusts ..."
there has evidently been much soul-searching on internal policies among white South Africa adjusts ..."
there has evidently been much soul-searching on internal policies among white South Africa adjusts ..."

protest against their rulers. What of Amin? Of and many "liberals" in South Africa, The Nacommunist countries where people are not allowed over their borders, children are braining up political power or changing much of the washed, and anarchy is the rule? commenced to enforce in 1948.

Regardless of whether Afrikans or English

snobbery refuses to see the light, "give in" Why does no country investigate black-ruled they must and apartheld must disappear, unstates and publish their woes, if concern for these they wish to live in increasing fear without peace, security or prosperity for all.

iranian arms deal

Secretary Kissenger's recent "deal" with the Shalt of Iran is yet another communic of the ignorance Europeans so often accuse us Americans of having about world, and especially

and witnessing the corrupt and often brutal re- may not realize that one of South Korea's most gine there. I have come to the conclusion that, accluimed poets, Kim Chi Ha, has spent many the Shan is attempting to regain the "Greater" of the past 14 years in prison for voicing oppo-Persia" of 2,500 years ago through military, sition in his writings to Park Chung Hee's au-

in the noar future; perhaps starting with weeker nations like Kuwali and gradually gain-ing control of the entire Persian Gulf region."

Of course the United States Congress has the to confess falsely that he is a Communist. final say in an arms agreement with Iran, and it is my hope that they realize that if they agree to sell arms to Tran, they will be increasing support of another dictator in the tradition. of our involvement in Korea and Victnam.

threat, and also the over 25,000 American civil- ful comments are incicome.

ian and military personnel living in Iran, who may be held hostage in the event of possible Iranian expansionist moves. Caldwell, N.J. Porter LaRey Versfell III

Korean coverage

Monitor editorial and two in-depth articles After living in Iran for the past four years on Kocca are much appreciated. Many people thoritatian regime. Because he wrote an ar-The Shah himself has alluded to this in his ticle describing the torture of fellow-prisoners, writings, and other observers seem to agree he was re-arrested early in 1975. Despite chronthat the Shah will take over nearby countries ic turberculosis, he has been kept in solitary confinement in an unheated cell all through the painfully cold Koroan winter, denied all writing Kim Chi Ha has been under intense pressure

Many Americans, if they were aware, would hesitate to support a regime which shows such disregard for human rights.

Escondido, Callf. We invite readers' letters for this column. Of

The United States has the responsibility to course the council answer every one, and some protect the Persian Gulf from the Shah's are condensed before publication, but thought-